

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

'FORCED TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON ON US,' ASSERTS JUDGE GARY

Head of Steel Combine Tells Congress Committee That Stockholders Took Advantage of Situation.

BIG LAND PURCHASE

Confirms Report That 17,000 Acres of Coal Territory Have Been Acquired in the Pittsburgh District.

WASHINGTON—When Elbert H. Gary, executive head of the United States Steel Corporation, resumed the stand today before the House committee investigating the steel combine, Chairman Stanley turned the cross-examination of the witness over to Representative Littleton of New York, who was closely acquainted with the situation in New York during the panic of 1907, when the steel corporations absorbed the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.

Judge Gary confirmed the report of the purchase of 17,000 acres of coal land from the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Mr. Gary said that the Steel corporation was short of coking coal in that district and was using Illinois coal mixed with Pocahontas coal. He said that the company hoped to use Illinois coal alone and it would have an immense amount of coal at its disposal.

Before resuming the stand Judge Gary was asked regarding the statements as to probable prosecution of the Steel combine and its officials.

"I read the statements with a good deal of interest," he said, "but I have nothing to say regarding them."

Judge Gary denied that the Steel Corporation had any idea of acquiring either the Monongahela River Coal & Coke Company or the Pittsburgh Coal Company. He doubted the statement that the Pittsburgh Coal Company is furnishing coal to the Steel Corporation at 20 cents a ton less than cost and pointed out that the Pittsburgh company was paying interest on its bonds and stock.

Representative Littleton then cross-questioned Judge Gary about the Tennessee Coal & Iron deal. Judge Gary said:

The United States second steel bonds which we used were as good as money."

He referred to John W. Gates' testimony that they were merely promises to pay. Judge Gary said the Steel company offered to loan Moore & Schley \$2,000,000 or \$6,000,000.

"It is my firm belief," said Mr. Gary, "that instead of our forcing the sellers to part with the Tennessee Coal & Iron stock some of them took advantage of the situation to make us buy."

Chairman Stanley takes the attitude that he has at last forced the department of justice to recognize the truth of the fight he has made for several years for publicity as to steel operations.

"I have an abiding faith that the department of justice will discover violations of laws other than the anti-trust laws," he said.

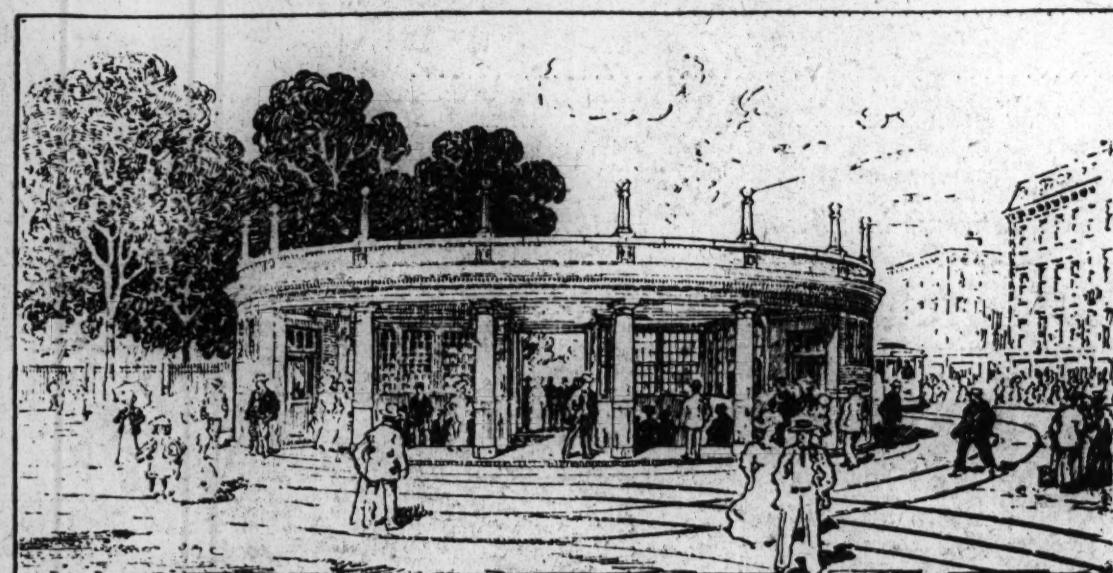
Within about 10 days the results of the investigation by the bureau of corporations into the organization and conduct of the United States Steel Corporation will be placed on the desk of President Taft. It will then rest with the President and Attorney-General Wickes whether the administration will begin proceedings in the courts against the alleged steel trust under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The alleged activity of the administration since the House committee instituted its inquiry drew from Chairman Stanley a statement in which he said:

"Senator Culberson, myself and others who have studied this question, have long harbored the suspicion that somewhere in the archives of the government there was evidence that would throw a flood of light upon the acts and doings of the United States Steel Corporation. The judiciary committee of the Senate made the most strenuous efforts to ascertain

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1.)

NEW HARVARD SQUARE STATION FOR CAMBRIDGE



HARVARD SQUARE IS SOON TO HAVE NEW "L" STATION

Harvard square in Cambridge is soon to have a new subway station built by the Boston Elevated railway in harmony with the posts and the general design of the college gates.

Directly in the square an entrance for passengers to the subway is being built.

The station will be in the form of a circle, made of gray polished granite and red brick with gray stone coping.

There will be three entrances and three exits.

The exits will be on the side nearest the college yard and the entrances on the other.

In front of the Common, at Cambridge and Garden streets and Massachusetts avenue, is the North Cambridge and Arlington car entrance, facing Harvard square, with the statue of Sumner, on a stone platform, approached by three steps. On each side of the brick walls there are wide lawns, which are now built, finishing the work at that point except for laying the tracks.

Below ground there are three platforms with two levels, one for the Boston subway trains, which run on either side, and the others for the surface cars entering from the outlying districts. From the two platforms for the surface cars, which are on different levels, there are passages to the street and a entrance from each to the Boston bound cars.

REGULATION OF COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE METHODS IS PLANNED

A bill to regulate the cold storage warehouses of the state is to be favorably reported in the Legislature by the committee on public health, according to Senator Charles S. Chase, chairman of the committee.

Although favoring regulation, the committee desires a recess committee to study the matter at greater length during the coming summer, he said, but as Speaker Walker and President Treadway were opposed to further delay it was voted to report the bill immediately. Governor Foss had assured the committee that a recess committee was acceptable to him.

Of the four bills in the hands of the committee one makes six months the limit of time for storage of articles of food in cold storage, another 90 days and the other two set no time limit, but provide that every article of food shall be stamped or tagged with the dates on which it entered and left the warehouse. These stamps or tags must be plain view of the purchaser at retail.

Fines ranging from \$50 to \$1000 or imprisonment not to exceed one year are imposed in the bills for violation of the law.

The same committee expects to make a favorable report today on a bill establishing a factory inspection commission to investigate and report to the next

(Continued on Page 16, Column 5.)

All have many opportunities to aid in the upbuilding of clean journalism by passing along to others their copies of the Monitor

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

NEW ENGLAND TO EXHIBIT AT IRRIGATION EXPOSITION

Plans are maturing for a New England official exhibit at American Land and Irrigation Exposition to be held in New York city, Nov. 3-12. The New England exhibit will be under the direction of secretaries of the state boards of agriculture, professors of New England agricultural colleges and prominent agriculturists.

Plans for the exhibit were first broached at a meeting in the office of J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, professors of New England agricultural colleges and prominent agriculturists.

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**THE
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MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Part That Pamphlets Took in Early America Forms Topic of John Hunter Sedgwick.

NOBODY can accuse Benjamin Franklin of any tendency toward unreasoning conservatism or of a desire to preserve anything because it had existed for many years. We do not think that he was in the habit of comparing the past with the present to the disengagement of the present. The political genius of a man like Franklin demands that men shall be taught none too much reverence for the past; to do so would be possible to hurt the self-esteem of the present. But his philosophical bent at the same time made it impossible for him to deny that what had once proved to be correct must be correct at all times and in all circumstances. His political convictions having a personal color and being exposed to the fluid standards that must be submitted to where a variety of motives have sway, might be one thing; his intellectual convictions might be quite another. Therefore, it is that we are got to be much surprised when we find the venerable philosopher commenting to a correspondent on the fact that people did not read quite as solid matter as they did in the seventeenth century.

One of his correspondents was Jonathan Shipley, bishop of St. Asaph, in whose "sweet retreat" at Twyford Franklin had once spent 16 days, conversing with the bishop and his daughters and no doubt making himself agreeable with his shrewdness and the unaffected interest that he took in very nearly all men and things. He writes under date of Feb. 24, 1786, to the bishop, sending his letter from Philadelphia, whither he was lately returned from England. He thanks Shipley for a copy of Paley's "Moral Philosophy" that the bishop had given him, though he intimates a doubt that its good points will not be enjoyed by the people as they should: "... th' the Reading Time of most People is of late so taken up with News Papers and little periodical Pamphlets, that few now-a-days venture to attempt reading a Quarto Volume. I have admired to see, that, in the last Century, a Folio, Burton on Melancholly, went through Six Editions in about Twenty Years. We have, I believe, more Readers now, but not of such large books."

The bishop of St. Asaph was a steady friend to the American colonies at the time that George III. was pursuing that profoundly unwise policy which sundered them from the mother country and in the House of Lords said what he thought on the subject. He was not only of enlightened views on this matter, but alone of the batch of bishops spoke against the laws restricting the political rights of dissenters, calling these statutes "the disgrace of the national church." It is said that his views were influenced by those of Franklin; at all events they were close friends and on his way from Paris to America, Franklin met him at Portsmouth and gave him his ministrations.

When Franklin wrote to the bishop of St. Asaph the world was flooded with pamphlets that were the outward and visible manifestation of the political ferment working under the surface of society in England, France and America, and all of them save a few were read with avidity. There were not so many newspapers; their day was yet to come though their numbers were constantly increasing. No one can realize what a part pamphlets have played in forming public opinion on great political matters until one begins to examine even in a very modest way the sources of written history apart from books that professedly narrate history. When Franklin spoke of "little periodical pamphlets" in addition to newspapers as taking the time of the reading public, he may have had in mind publications ephemeral in char-

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Little Lord Fauntleroy."
COLONIAL—"Dr. De Luxe."
MAJESTIC—"The Chorus Lady."
MARK—"The Commuters."

NEW YORK.
ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
COHEN—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
COLONIAL—Vaudeville.
GAETY—"Excuse Me."
HERBERT—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—"Country Girl."
LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."
NEW ENGLAND—"As a Man Thinks."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"The Pink Lady."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vaudeville.
ILLINOIS—"Peach Pepper."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
MCVICKERS—Aborn Opera Co.
OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
POWERS—"The Seven Sisters."

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Leading Events in Athletic World

EXPECT NEW RECORDS IN SECOND COLLEGE OUTDOOR AQUATICS

Change of Date and Place Promises to Increase Popularity and Success of the Meet.

WAHLE IS IN CHARGE

NEW YORK—Much satisfaction is being expressed over the change made by the Intercollegiate Swimming Association regarding the date and place for the second annual outdoor championship meet. It was at first scheduled for Travers Island, July 1; but has been changed to Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, July 8.

The league committee was influenced in making the change by promoters of water sports who thought the best interest of swimming would be furthered by holding the meet in a place easily reached and where the public could witness it. Travers Island is rather inaccessible and the club grounds are open only to members. The collegiate authorities talked the matter over with the New York A. C. officials before coming to a decision and were advised to accept the offer of the promoters who were ready to undertake the running of the meet.

Otto Wahle, chairman of the swimming committee of the A. C. U., has volunteered his services to lay an accurate 100-yards course in the Sheepshead lagoon, and he will also attend to finding competent judges and time keepers to officiate. Confidence is felt that every record on the outdoor list will go by the board and Mr. Wahle wants to be sure of the recognition of any new mark that may be made, so he is personally taking every precaution to avoid rejections on technical points.

Captain Patterson, of Columbia, who has charge of all matters pertaining to the meet, has heard favorably from 10 of the 12 colleges invited to send representatives. Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, New York City College, Cornell, Syracuse, Williams, Amherst and Brown will all have teams on hand, and a field of at least 50 starters is anticipated.

The untimely loss of Hamilton Brown of Princeton, has changed the aspect of things completely, as he was considered first in both the half and one-mile events. It is probable that Captain Gosnell, of the orange and black, will now use only one of the Cross boys in the quarter mile race in which they were both entered, and start the other in the longer distances. They are a pair of excellent all round performers and either one should be able to land in the half and one mile. In their absence these events would likely go to Pennsylvania, as I. W. Anthony is moving remarkably well this season.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Victory on the field and in its protested game with Pittsburgh again put Chicago at the top of the National list with a margin of half a game over New York. —ooo—

Manager P. J. Donovan of the Boston Americans and Manager Hugh Jennings of Detroit will be tendered a banquet Sunday evening by the Massachusetts courts of the K. of E. —ooo—

Great day for the western team in the National league Tuesday. Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati won and St. Louis did not play. Cleveland was the only western club to play in the American and it won.

ATHLETICS AFTER EMERSON. HANOVER—C. A. Emerson, captain of this year's Dartmouth baseball team, is expected to sign a contract this afternoon to play with the Philadelphia Athletics. Emerson is one of the steadiest outfielders in the college ranks this year.

LEACH TO STAY IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG—A report that Thomas Leach of the Pittsburg ball club has been traded to the Brooklyn club is denied here. "We are not going to trade Leach," said Secretary Locke. "Such action has never been considered."

KEADY MAY BE UMPIRE.

WORCESTER—Thomas Keady, the Dartmouth College athletic trainer and baseball coach, and once member of the Worcester New England League ball team, has been offered a place among the league umpires, it is said.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester 11, Buffalo 3. Montreal 6, Toronto 3.



BIG POLO MATCH AGAIN POSTPONED UNTIL TOMORROW

Condition of Grounds Was Such That Committee Decided Not to Let the Teams Contest Today.

MEADOWBROOK, L. I.—Although it was stated early in the day that the second of the polo games for the international trophy would be played today, rain or shine, officials of the polo association, after examining the playing field, decided not to play and it was postponed until tomorrow.

The series of postponements has been a great handicap to the British team of challengers for the cup. The army leave of Capt. L. St. George Cheape, who played such a remarkable game at No. 1 last Thursday, and that of Lieut. A. Noel Edwards, who hit all four goals in that game, expires on June 17. It has been understood that these officers, in order to make sure of reaching England in time, felt that they would be obliged to sail from here on Saturday. In that case, should the visitors win today and square up the series, they will have to go into the third match with two substitutes in the lineup—Capt. J. L. Barrett and Lieut. Holmes, neither one of whom has been regarded as strong enough for cup games against the fast riding and hard hitting American quartet.

The definite announcement has been made that in the event of British victory today the third and deciding match for the cup will be played on Saturday. Should the Americans win and thus retain possession of the trophy, teams of star players will meet at Meadowbrook on Friday to fill out the three-match schedule originally arranged.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	27	10	.711
New York	27	17	.634
Philadelphia	27	18	.600
Pittsburgh	25	19	.568
St. Louis	22	23	.474
Cincinnati	16	29	.356
Brooklyn	11	34	.244
Boston	11	34	.244

*Corrected since decision of President Lynch on Pittsburg-Chicago game of May 30, morning.

RESULTS TUESDAY.

Chicago 3, Brooklyn 3. Pittsburgh 4, New York 3. Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 0. St. Louis-Boston, postponed.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Boston at St. Louis. New York at Pittsburgh. Philadelphia at Cincinnati. Brooklyn at Chicago.

PITTSBURG DEFEATS NEW YORK.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—New York made its first appearance of the season in Pittsburgh Tuesday and was defeated, 4 to 3. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Pittsburgh 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 4 2 3
New York 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 6 3

Batteries, Leinfield and Simon; Raymond and Fanner and Wilson. Umpires, Bigler and Cranford.

CINCINNATI SCORES SHUTOUT.

CINCINNATI—Suggs was effective with men on bases Tuesday, while Cincinnati bunched hits off Chalmers in the fifth and the seventh innings, Philadelphia losing, 0 to 5. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Chicago 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 5 7 1
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1

Batteries, Suggs and McLean; Chalmers and Doolin. Umpires, Klein and Emslie.

CHICAGO BEATS BROOKLYN.

CHICAGO—Chicago again took the lead in the National League by defeating Brooklyn in the first game of the series, 5 to 3. Score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Chicago 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 5 7 1
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1

Batteries, Ricard and Ring; Bell and Bergen. Umpires, Brennen and O'Day.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Worcester	21	14	.600
Lowell	21	15	.583
Lynn	20	15	.571
Lawrence	20	16	.556
Brockton	20	17	.541
Haverhill	19	20	.457
New Bedford	11	23	.324

RESULTS TUESDAY.

All games postponed.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Brockton at New Bedford. Haverhill at Fall River. Lowell at Worcester. Lynn at Lawrence.

NAVY COACHES NAMED.

ANNAPOLIS—Capt. T. Starr King of the naval academy football team last season will act as one of the coaches of the team next fall. Others who have been named are Ensign D. L. Howard, chief coach; Ensign J. H. Ingram, assistant, and Frank Wheaton, Yale, field coach. Alexander Dillingham.

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY.

Harvard vs. Pennsylvania. Yale vs. Syracuse. Princeton vs. Amherst. Holy Cross vs. Wesleyan. Wesleyan vs. Fordham. West Point vs. Colgate. Colby vs. Bates. Columbia vs. Lafayette.

INSPECTORS TO SPY ON PHONES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Bruce Brown, Caleb Bragg and Arthur Deslin are among the famous automobile drivers who have entered the local Shingle hill climb June 10. Many prominent makers have entered cars.

COLLEGE THURSDAY.

ST. LOUIS
AMERICAN LEAGUE
Prices \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
WRIGHT & DITSON, 344 Washington St.; HERRICK'S, Copley Sq.

Maine State Baseball Leader Whose Team Has Shown Up Finely



CAPT. E. H. GRIFFIN '13.
Bates College baseball team.

MRS. BARLOW WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP FOR PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from Page One.)

a 92, which, considering the fact that she took 9 at the first hole, and that the course was not very fast, was a good card. Her card:

Out 9 4 6 4 5 3 5 6 47
In 6 5 5 4 6 5 5 3 6 45 92

Mrs. C. F. Fox, also of Philadelphia, won the second prize with the fine total of 276, 4 strokes behind Mrs. Barlow. Not only did Mrs. Fox get second place, but she turned in the best card of the day, an 88, one stroke better than Miss Osgood's.

Te second best card this morning was turned in by Miss F. C. Osgood, 1910 champion, of the Country Club. She bettered 90 by one stroke, and assured herself of the bronze prize for third place. Her card:

Out 3 5 7 4 5 4 4 7 46
In 6 5 5 4 5 4 3 5 43 89

The cards for the entire 54 holes follow:

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Phila.	85	95	92	272
Miss F. C. Osgood, Bos.	94	104	89	287
Miss L. W. Wells, N. Y.	93	103	97	290
Miss H. S. Curtis, Boston	99	104	107	310
Miss K. C. Harley, Bos.	93	101	111	320
Miss Irene Richardson, Phila.	99	118	88	325
Miss Anna Nichols, Bos.	100	111	120	329
Mrs. C. F. Fox, Phila.	95	93	88	276

The team which will represent Boston in the Griswold cup competition was named this noon and will be made up as follows: Misses F. C. Osgood, H. S. Curtis, K. C. Harley, L. W. Wells, K. S. Duncan, C. L. Duncan, Alice Underwood, A. D. Rogers, Margaret Underwood, E. W. Allen, Mrs. G. W. Roppe, F. W. Bachelder, A. P. Chase, A. McGregor and E. F. Aldrich.

Mrs. E. H. Fitter of Philadelphia, who had one of the best scores on Monday, returned no card Tuesday, much to the disappointment of many who regarded her as a possible championship winner. In the handicap competition Mrs. C. F. Fox and Miss E. Freeman of Fox Hills, New York, are tied for the net prize at 93 each.

A result of the New York team's default the singles between Boston and Philadelphia will be played tomorrow morning and the foursomes on Friday morning. Friday afternoon there will be a mixed foursome, the prizes for which will be given by the Brae-Burn club.

Those who have cards of 100 or better in the handicap play are:

Mrs. C. Fox, Huntington Valley.	93	0	93
Miss E. Freeman, Fox Hills.	103	0	93
Miss C. L. Duncan, Brae-Burn.	101	7	94
Miss F. C. Osgood, Bos.	103	8	95
Miss F. G. Davis, Brae-Burn.	103	8	95
Miss W. S. Hiller, Wilmette.	107	12	98
Miss G. W. Roppe, Brae-Burn.	105	5	98
Miss Irene Richardson, Phila.	105	6	99
Miss M. Underwood, Oakley.	112	12	100

The evidence clearly shows that both umpires erred and that by reason thereof an injustice was done the Chicago club.

The protest is allowed and the game as played is stricken from the records and ordered to be replayed.

TUFTS A. A. HOLDS ELECTION.

Nathan C. Harris, Jr., '12 of Auburn, Me., was chosen baseball manager at the annual election of Tufts College Athletic Association managers and officers Tuesday. Maurice B. Greenough '12 of Groveland was elected track manager and Herbert H. Hudson '12 of Boxford tennis manager. All have served as first and second assistants and were unanimously elected. Ernest A. Larabee '12 of Marlboro was elected president of the athletic association. Harry O. Weber '12 of South Wales, N. Y., vice-president and M. B. Greenough '12, secretary.

BERMUDA RACE STARTS SOON.

V. L. Carmichael, owner of the schooner Sunshine, entered for the Boston to Bermuda race, said Tuesday that his yacht would be ready to start Saturday. Chairman Permar of the committee was at once notified, and he wired Harold S. Vanderbilt in New York. Mr. Vanderbilt's reply has not yet been received, but there is little doubt that the race will be started. The program will be carried out as originally planned for last Saturday, the start being made off Castle island at 1:30.

DARTMOUTH MEN GET CUPS.

HANOVER, N. H.—Leon Lovejoy '11 of Claremont was awarded the Hall general improvement cup Tuesday for the shotput at Dartmouth, and Wesley Englehorn '14 of Spokane, was given the second cup. John W. Noyes '11 of Evanston, Ill., got the cup for breaking the first record in the mile run and I. T. Ball of Claremont, N. H., received the cup for

BETTER CONDITIONS EXPECTED TO RESULT FROM WORK DONE BY NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE

GREAT things are expected from the National Housing Conference which has just closed a three-day conclave in New York. Many of the experts and enthusiasts who participated at the meetings are now in Boston to bring the light of their deliberations to bear on the charity conference now opening here. The meetings are taken to indicate a closer understanding of the problems of better housing and a more general appreciation of practical methods of environment.

As the New York conference was the first of national scope, one of its first duties was to explain its own existence. This was accomplished by President Robert W. De Forest in his address.

When, through the work of a commission, new tenement house laws for New York city were enacted there came so many inquiries from other cities for information as to how they could overcome conditions of bad housing that it was decided to form a national association. An exchange of views seemed desirable and in an attempt to secure this the association gathered together about 134 persons, among whom were city officials, Chamber of Commerce members, architects and landscape architects, sanitarians and charity social workers generally. The clergy and the medical men, as such, were conspicuous by their absence. One might, at first thought, question the practical utility of such gatherings. The various delegates in the reading of papers and in the discussions which followed spoke chiefly of the particular work and the special obstacles to the progress of good housing in their respective cities.

In the two forenoon which were this week given to the inspection of tenements in the Italian and Jewish districts they have seen the effective work which has been done in removing vaults, the methods employed in eliminating dark rooms and other improvements which have been made on old tenements under the new laws. The model tenements built under the new law and the tenement house department were also shown.

Conditions in New York are of course very different from those in other cities. Yet the visitors earned much.

Out of 134 persons who attended the conference 47 were women. Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon of Indiana, whose forceful pamphlet entitled "What Bad Housing Means to the Community" has created great interest among sociologists, read an interesting paper on "Alleys."

On the line of constructive work a good part of the last afternoon session was given to the consideration of the best types of small houses.

"City Planning and Housing" was broadly considered by Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, the landscape architect, who has laid out the Forest Hills estate on Long Island for the Russell Sage foundation. This is one of the most promising experiments in the line of a "garden suburb" which has yet appeared in this country. Some of the buildings—a railroad station, hotel, stores and groups of houses—from the designs and under the direction of Grosvenor Atterbury, the architect, are already in progress.

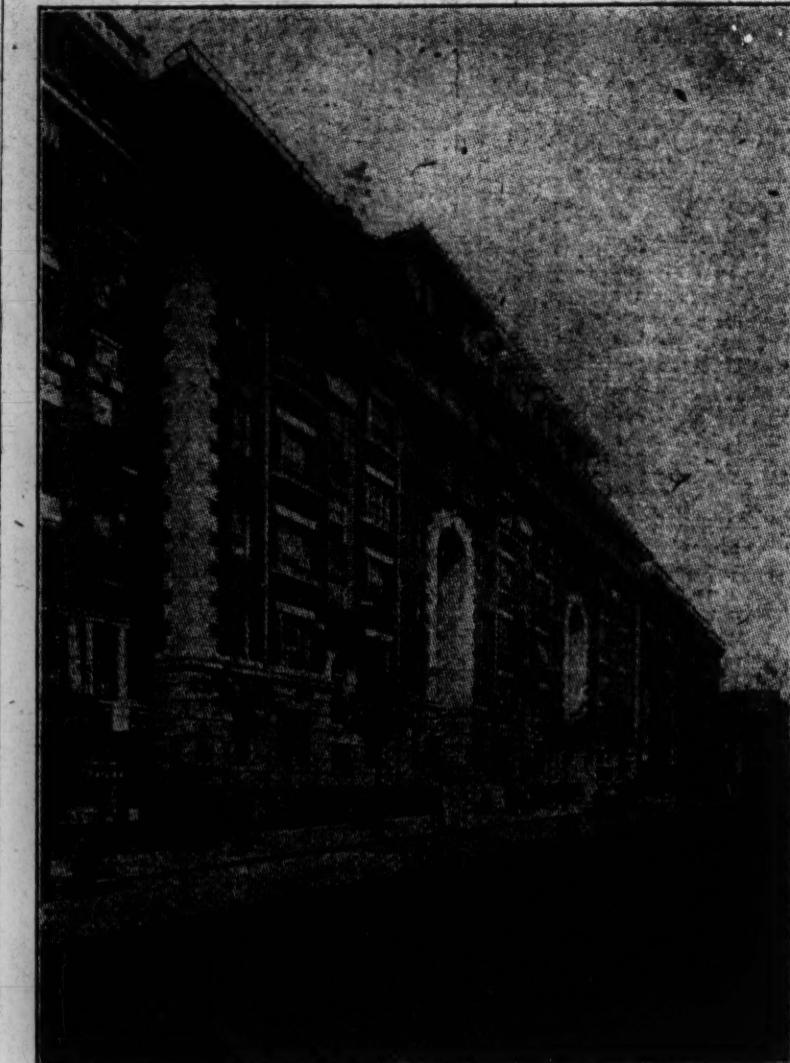
The discussion of Mr. Olmsted's paper Mr. Flavel Shurtleff and Mr. Robert Brown took a part. It was noted that the pleasant problem of planning a new city might in the eastern states be rather a rare one, and that the best chance for the landscape architect or town planner in these days would be the laying out of a new suburb or an industrial village.

Boston had about nine representatives at the conference. Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, read a paper on "Sanitary Inspection," the discussion on this being opened by Dr. Guy L. Keifer of Detroit. At the last session another paper on "Housing Evils in the Smaller Cities" was read by Elmer S. Forbes of Boston, the discussion following being opened by Robert E. Todd of Lawrence, Mass., followed by the Hon. W. H. Abbott, Jr., first deputy tenement house commissioner, New York city.

When the first tour of inspection started, about 50 persons were formed in detachments of 10 each, under a leader or captain, and escorted by an official in uniform.

The parties went by street car and walked in the rain from house to house.

MODEL TENEMENT HOUSES IN NEW YORK



Phipps houses, designed to better conditions among the poor, giving light and air.

children's playground at the other. This block of dwellings was built in 1890 by Alfred T. White. They are in excellent condition now and have been in every way a success, giving homes to workers at a very moderate rental and bringing in a fair return of profit to the owner.

The last model houses viewed by the company were those on East Thirty-first street, built in 1908 by Mr. Phipps and designed by Grosvenor Atterbury. These won praise from all the visitors for the admirable planning and the sound construction. The staircases are of iron with marble treads, the halls have mosaic tile floors. The flat roof, paved with square red tiles, is a veritable garden with pergolas here and there and a small fountain basin, altogether forming a most desirable retreat for the city dweller on a hot summer evening. The suites are of various sizes as to number of rooms, etc., and the rents are about \$6.50 per room per month. The property brings in a return, it is said, of about 4 per cent.

In becoming a tenant of the Phipps building references as to character are required. The same conditions will be applied in the Russell Sage settlement at Forest Hills.

TEACHERS' SALARY INCREASE ASKED BY SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Because of rumors that the Boston school committee is opposed to any increase of elementary teachers' salaries, David A. Ellis, chairman of the committee, has issued another statement expressing the hope for the committee that a salary increase measure may be passed.

"It is represented that the school committee secured certain additional appropriations from the Legislature in 1909 on the promise that some of this money should be used for increasing the salaries of the elementary school assistants. This is untrue," he says.

"Not only did the school committee not apply for any money for the purpose of increasing teachers' salaries, but to have used any of the money for that purpose thus secured would have been a serious breach of faith with the Legislature."

The school committee is and always has been in hearty accord with the desire of the teachers covered by the bill that their salaries should be increased, but the school committee cannot help appreciating the facts:

"1. That there are other groups of teachers who are also underpaid and

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DEGREES GIVEN TO 49 DEMOCRATS URGING AT BOSTON Y. M. C. A. WOOL BILL POINT TO EVENING LAW SCHOOL MR. TAFT'S SPEECHES

(Continued from Page One.)

tion must be considered with reference to the viewpoint of the President concerning tariff legislation.

It is therefore not impossible that there may be some such delay in the communication to the Congress of statistical information collected by the tariff board concerning wool and woollen goods as there has been in communicating to Congress, or making public the data by the bureau of corporations concerning investigations of the steel and other industries.

The committee states that there is no sufficient reason for continuing the complicated system of classification of raw wool, characterizing it as a "great burden and annoyance to the customs service and adding to the expense of collecting duties on raw wool."

The commencement committee included Hon. George W. Hinckley, chairman, David Flory, Edward H. Baker, Jr., Edmund M. Stanton and William H. Peterson.

Hugh A. Carney, William J. Geegan, Henry A. English and James A. Waters received their degrees cum laude.

The following is a complete list of the men upon whom degrees were conferred: David J. Aaron, Philip J. Aaronofsky, John A. Anderson, Charles W. Babson, Edward H. Baker, George G. Brayley, Leslie N. Brock, Winslow P. Burhoe, Richard W. Burns, Moses Caplan, Hugh A. Carney, Edgar W. Cobb, Joshua A. Crawford, Otis J. A. Dionne, Harry A. English, Percival Fitzgerald, David Flower, William Forbes, William J. Geegan, William F. Hill, Henry Hopkinson, Frederick K. Kennett, Alfred C. Main, Frederick W. McGowan, John H. Mattson, Andrew P. Nichols, Orton A. Peck, William H. Peterson, Chester W. Pike, John I. Preston, George Prussian, Frederick Rabinovitz, John W. Roome, Louis J. Rouleau, William T. Smith, Edmund M. Stanton, Theodore E. Stephenson, George B. Tinkham, Lewis A. Twitchell, Calvin J. Upham, Samuel P. Vatcher, Howell B. Voight, James A. Waters, Alfred M. Weismann, Augustine W. Welch, Alfred L. West, Charles C. Willard, Ralph H. Willard, James G. Wolf.

All the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, with the exception of Francis Burton Harrison of New York, signed the report.

A minority report is signed by Representatives Payne, Needham and Longworth. "For purely political reasons," it says, "this measure is brought forward. If it could become a law it would slaughter sheep as in 1894 and close the mills much more universally."

There can be no expectation that it will pass the other house or be even considered there before December next, at least," it adds.

VERMONT LEGISLATOR MISSING.
BENNINGTON, Vt.—Stephen M. Bowles, Republican member of the Legislature from Woodford, has been missing since Saturday, May 27, when he left here for Albany, making no preparations for more than a day's journey.

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(Metropolitan Opera)

*GINA CIAPARELLI-VIAFORA, Soprano
(Metropolitan Opera)

*ISABELLA BEATON
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Frances D. Brown, soprano; Paul M.
Brown, violinist. Address: 412 Huntington Ave., Boston.

THOUSANDS LEFT TO 30 RELATIVES

SAWMILLS CUT LUMBER OUTPUT

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The will of Joseph LaFleur, late of Huntington, provided today, names Elmer E. Pease and Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington executors and leaves over \$34,000 to 30 relatives in sums ranging from \$5000 to \$500.

AMUSEMENTS

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"Complete Musical Analysis,"
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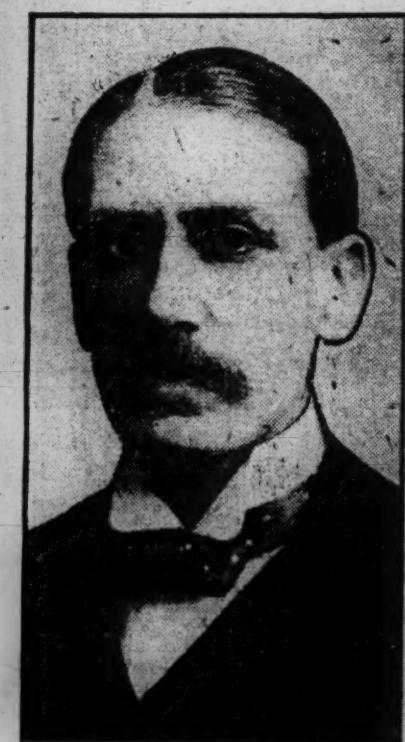
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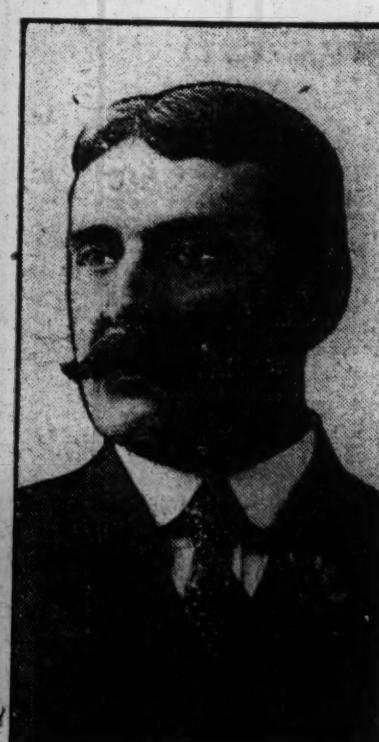
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213 Huntington Ave. Tel. 2327-L B. B.

CANDIDATES TO REPRESENT MELROSE



WILLIAM A. CARRIE.



GEORGE W. LIBBEEY.

LIVELY CONTEST DUE IN MELROSE FOR THE HOUSE

Melrose will have a lively contest to name its representative to the General Court next fall, for already three candidates are out for the Republican nomination. No Democratic candidates have as yet come forward, but it is probable that there will be at least one aspirant for the nomination by that party, while there is a probability that there will be several more Republican candidates before the primaries.

The three men who have announced their candidacies are William A. Carrie of Melrose Highlands and George W. Libbey, both former aldermen, the latter having served also in the New Hampshire Legislature, and Alderman William J. Bowser.

George R. Farnham and Harry C. Woodfill are also mentioned as possible candidates.

Melrose will be also the seat of the senatorial contest of the fourth Middlesex district this fall, with Claud L. Allen, city solicitor, and Andrew J. Burnett, former representative, in the field for the Republican nomination and the possibility of the winning candidate being opposed by Thomas P. Riley, Democrat, of Malden.

WALTHAM MEN SEEK NOMINATION

WALTHAM, Mass.—Candidates for representatives in the Legislature from this city are being brought forward in preparation for the Republican primaries next fall, and two have already announced that they will seek the nominations.

Nathan A. Tufts, one of the present members of the lower branch of the Legislature from this city, is again in the field, while George P. Drury says he will enter the primaries.

Representative Robert N. Turner has not announced his intentions for the coming year. Others who are being mentioned as candidates are John M. Gibbs, president of the board of aldermen, and Benjamin F. Thornburg, a member of the board from ward 5.

MR. KNOX SIGNS NICARAGUA PACT

WASHINGTON—Secretary Knox signed a convention with Nicaragua on Tuesday somewhat like that with Honduras now waiting ratification by the Senate.

The treaty with Nicaragua contemplates the adjustment of the claims growing out of the Zelaya regime and the general settlement of foreign claims against that country. Almost all these claims are American, there being only a few of minor importance held by citizens of other countries.

VOTE TO REPORT NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON—The House committee on naval affairs voted to recommend favorably the bill passed by the Senate May 29 providing for reducing from one year to six months the period of suspension from promotion of naval officers on the active list below the grade of commander who, upon examination for promotion, were found not professionally qualified.

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WALTHAM.

There are nine candidates for appointment to the office of sergeant of police recently created by the board of aldermen: Officers Cater, Bemis, Carnegy, Cloonan, Tracey, Backman, Rhodes, Gammon and McCarthy.

The Baraca class of the First Congregational church is to hold its first annual ladies' night in the church parlors tomorrow evening. A nominating committee appointed by the class is: Lyle Hammond, Bernard Oliver, Daniel Hoffman, Frank Hunt, George P. Davis.

The E. Howard Watch Company will close its factory from June 30 until July 31.

MEDFORD.

With the discontinuance of the switch tower for the former cab train service between West Medford and Boston on the southern division of the Boston & Maine railroad, the station at West Medford has been made an all night station with three shifts of operators.

Ralph Thorson and 100 schoolboys living in the vicinity of Central avenue are collecting materials for a bonfire which it is planned to have 100 feet high off Central avenue the night before June 17. Last year their bonfire was 90 feet in height.

CHELSEA.

About 500 invitations have been issued by the Owls for the lawn party which is being held this afternoon on the grounds of Mrs. Charles R. Irving of Warren avenue for the benefit of the work of the District Nurses Association.

An entertainment and sale is to be given this evening at the Universalist church by a large committee.

The board of control has appropriated \$600 for a proper observance of July 4, to be expended under the direction of Commissioner George H. Dunham.

WINTHROP.

The exhibition of the work of the pupils of the Edward B. Newton and high schools brought out many parents and friends Tuesday. Today the teachers at the Beach school are entertaining and tomorrow will be Parents' day at the Winthrop.

As a feature of the anniversary week of the Methodist church a lawn party has been arranged for this evening, on the grounds of "Farmer" Davison of Ingleside avenue.

BROOKLINE.

Oscar Hedlund, the Brookline gymnasium mile runner, expects to beat Kiviat, the fast miler from New York in the special race planned for June 17.

P. J. Cantwell has been granted a permit to build four three-apartment houses on St. Paul street.

J. Louis Keegan has been substituting recently for Miss Alice Spaulding at the high school. Mr. Keegan graduated from the high school with the class of 1909.

LEXINGTON.

Frank H. Damon, superintendent of the public schools, has announced these high school pupils as contestants in the Clapp oral prize: The Misses Katharine Bick, Margaret Noyes, Christine Noyes, Dorothy Fox and Helen Sturtevant.

The Rev. George Edward Martin, D. D., will speak on "The Ploughing Servant" Friday evening at the Hancock Congregational church.

REVERE.

At the First Baptist church Sunday morning the Veteran Firemen will worship and special sermon will be preached by the pastor, the Rev. Nelson S. Burbank. In the evening, the Rev. Frank L. Sullivan of Boston will preach. The following Sunday will be observed as children's day.

DEDHAM.

The graduating class at the Ames school will be given reception by their fellow pupils at the school hall this evening.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

A new fire alarm box has been installed on Wollaston avenue opposite Wachusett avenue.

The Friday Social Club will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at the residence of Mrs. J. Herbert Mead the afternoon of June 16.

FRANKLIN.

Prof. and Mrs. A. W. Pierce and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Thayer, who have been making an extensive tour through Europe since last November, arrived home Tuesday.

The Morse estate has contracted with G. H. Grant for the erection of a two-story building on Main street.

ARLINGTON.

The board of selectmen has granted a number of petitions for the erecting of electric light and telephone poles.

SUGGESTIONS FOR USEFUL

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QUINCY.

The Men's Club of Christ church has elected: President, Arthur L. Thomas; vice-president, Walter L. Burke; secretary, Arthur Newton; treasurer, H. G. McCarthy.

Frank F. Crane, dock and waterfront commissioner, has gone to Montreal with a Boston party to inspect the dock system of that city.

The Sunday school of the First Unitarian church has elected: Superintendent, Charles H. Johnson; secretary, Miss Mary E. Harris; treasurer, Harry E. Glover; auditor, Arthur E. Hall.

The annual festival of the Woburn Unitarian church will be held in a field on Safford street, Saturday afternoon and evening.

WAKEFIELD.

The Mary Farnham Bliss Society of the Congregational church has elected: President Miss Edith P. Gowin; vice-president, Mrs. Julia Wakefield; secretary, Mrs. Alice Walton Wheeler; treasurer, Miss Grace White; executive committee, Miss Gertrude Lambert, Miss Emily Preston, Mrs. Carrie I. Wiley.

The report of Arthur H. Boardman, treasurer of the Y. M. C. A., made public today, shows: Receipts, \$4894.72; expenditures, \$5337.71; deficit on general account, \$442.99; due on building mortgage, \$4000; due on building, \$2000; summer camp receipts, \$264.50; expenditures, \$259.40. Plans are soon to be made for a campaign to increase the membership from 355 to 500.

CAMBRIDGE.

Miss Sadie Redmond, recently graduated from the Cambridge Commercial College, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Mount Ida School for Girls, Newton.

The Harmony Club, of which Alderman Corkery is president, will hold its annual outing at Canobie Lake, N. H., June 29.

Arrangements have been completed for a series of open air services to be held Sundays during the summer, at the foot of Magazine street, on the river front. These will be under the direction of the Y. M. C. A., and addresses will be made by local pastors.

MALDEN.

The high school literary society has elected: President, Plaintiff Nutter; vice-president, Donald Webster; secretary, Kenneth Bell; treasurer, Palmer Harrington; deputy, Robert McGregor; executive council, Herbert Falaldeau and Robert Sanborn. Officers of the school paper, the Oracle, elected are: Editor-in-chief, Stabley Hyde; associate editor, Frank Harlow; literary editor, Lester Fernald; subscription manager, Edward Killion; assistant, James Shapleigh; business manager, Palmer Harrington; assistant, Herbert Tenney; local editor, Robert McGregor; athletic editor, Edward Clapp; mailing manager, Harry Lord.

MELROSE.

George O. W. Servis, superintendent of the public works department, is to make extensive highway improvements during the summer months at an estimated cost of \$26,000. Among the streets which are to be built and macadamized are Morgan street, Nowell road, Folsom avenue, Goss avenue, Linden road, Essex street, Berwick street, Reading Hill avenue, Emerson street, Sargent street, East Foster street and Bellevue avenue. Main street during its entire length of three miles will be oiled instead of sprinkled.

NEEDHAM.

A meeting of the men of Christ church will be held in Highland hall Friday evening when the needs of the parish and the church at large will be discussed by Deacon Babcock of Cambridge and other prominent churchmen. Supper will be served by the Ladies Guild.

Austin H. Keyes of Dover, N. H., who has been appointed superintendent of schools to succeed Walter K. Putney, is in town looking over the schools.

ROCKLAND.

The teachers association held a dinner in the high school assembly hall Tuesday evening.

Mattakesset tribe, I. O. R. M., will hold a field day at Ridge Hill grove, Norwell, on Saturday, July 15. Invitations are to be extended to all tribes in southeastern Massachusetts to attend.

The Rev. William Reid has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist church, to be served by the Ladies Guild.

Austin H. Keyes of Dover, N. H., who has been appointed superintendent of schools to succeed Walter K. Putney, is in town looking over the schools.

SOMERVILLE.

The Ladies Circle of the First Universalist church will hold its annual social and entertainment at Condit's pavilion, Revere, next Monday evening.

The Baptist Social Union will hold its next meeting at the Perkins Street church, Cross street, tomorrow evening.

NORWELL.

The D. Willard Robinson post, G. A. R., and the W. R. C. will act as hosts at the summer convention of the Plymouth County G. A. R. and W. R. C. associations at Ridge Hill grove next month.

EVERETT.

A reunion of the graduates of the high school in the class of 1905 was held Tuesday evening at the home of Miss K. Louise Lang, a member of the high school faculty.

ABINGDON.

The Castalia Club of the Methodist Episcopal church held a meeting in the chapel of the East Weymouth Congregational church, Tuesday afternoon and evening. The members of Reynolds W. R. C. will give a reception to Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook, senior vice-president of the Massachusetts department in Grand Army hall Saturday evening, June 17.

HOLBROOK.

The Castalia Club of the Methodist Episcopal church held a meeting in the chapel of the East Weymouth Congregational church, Tuesday evening.

The employees of the Fiske Shoe plant have been granted Saturday afternoons off during June, July and August.

The Stamford Club of the Brookville Baptist church will hold a lawn party on the church grounds this evening.

RANDOLPH.

Rising Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Golden Star Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., will attend services at the Baptist church of Avon on Sunday. The Rev. Alfred Fairbrother will deliver an address.

BOSTON.

Burnett's Vanilla

Don't let your grocer substitute a dark extract for the delicious.

Shepard Norwell Company

Beautiful New Parasols

Why pay \$8.00, \$5.00 and \$7.50 for them when the opportunity is yours tomorrow to buy at

PARASOL STORE

\$1.95 AND \$3.00

STREET FLOOR

HOW IT IS DONE—One of the best manufacturers in America has closed out to us his line of samples, at such enormous price concessions as to make possible these extraordinary selling figures.

PARASOLS

In taffeta silk, pongee and linen; in plain tucked, embroidered and fancy effects, with borders of silk and velvet, made on eight and ten-ribbed frames, with plain and fancy sticks. \$3.00 to \$5.00 values At \$1.95

PARASOLS

In heavy taffeta silk, in plain and all the new fancy effects; velvet and button-trimmed, silk lined and silk trimmed pongees; made on gold frames and fancy sticks. \$5.00 to \$7.50 values. At \$3.00

COME THURSDAY—FIRST SELECTION ALWAYS THE BEST

In fact, there is no telling just how long such wonderful values will remain

RATIONAL GOLF BY JASON ROGERS

OFFICERS CHOSEN BY UNIVERSALISTS

SPEAKERS HONOR CARDINAL GIBBONS

BATH, Me.—The eighty-second annual convention of the Universalist churches of the state is in session here.

These officers were elected Tuesday: President, George E. Fogg, Portland; vice-presidents, R. Coolidge, Pittsfield; J. D. Tillinghast, Livermore Falls; treasurer, the Rev. H. H. Hoyt, East Hiram; trustee, M. B. Coolidge, Portland; trustee (three years), E. H. Sargeant, Portland.

President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Chief Justice White, former President Roosevelt, Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, Speaker Clark, Senator Root of New York, Governor Crothers of Maryland, former Speaker Cannon, and Mayor Preston of Baltimore sat with the cardinal and participated in the celebration of the occasion.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Cardinal Gibbons sat Tuesday afternoon on a temporary stage in the fifth regiment armory and heard distinguished men of the nation speak in eulogy of his career. The event was the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the office and the fiftieth of his ordination.

President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, Chief Justice White, former President Roosevelt, Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, Speaker Clark, Senator Root of New York, Governor Crothers of Maryland, former Speaker Cannon, and Mayor Preston of Baltimore sat with the cardinal and participated in the celebration of the occasion.

U.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

AT times it is pretty hard to figure out just why we "take a liking" to some people and why some people take a liking to us. In a general sort of way all men are as near alike as oranges. Maybe it would be nearer the truth to say they are as near alike as apples; since there is more variety to apples than there is to oranges. To the average person an orange is an orange, whereas we all know that there are many varieties of apples, large and small, early and late, sour and sweet. Nevertheless, though all men are so near alike, there are, from our individual points of view, great differences, after all. Sometimes it is difficult to tell in words just what these differences may be, but we have not the slightest doubt but that they do exist.

It is a well established fact that a man, as well as a picture, must be looked at in just the right light and at just the proper angle, if we are to see him at his best. This often accounts for the fact that A sees nothing in B to admire, while C thinks he is a most likable person. They do not view him in the same light or from a common angle. In geometry there is an axiom which says that things that are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. It does not, however, hold true in social mathematics, that two men who admire the same man always admire each other. It sometimes happens that we do not take so kindly to our friend's friend. A true friendship must be mutual. It seems to be "human nature" to express one's self in the words of the old song: "I don't care for anybody who doesn't care for me."

Somehow we are apt to think well of the discrimination and good judgment of the ones who think well of us, while we dismiss with scant consideration all who dismiss us in like manner. When we stop to think of what great and priceless worth a good friend is to us, we should be very careful about making a hasty and superficial judgment concerning any one. All men are said to be admirable if we will but invest them with enough of interest and friendly consideration. This world is pleasantest to him who likes the most things and the most men. The safe rule would be to receive all men as our friends and so to consider them until they compel us to do otherwise.

PUZZLING.
Of course it's hard for little folks
To tell the time of day
Clocks whenever their two hands
Each points a different way;
For what's to keep the childish thoughts
From getting in a "mix"
When the long hand says it's twelve
o'clock
And the short hand says it's six?

THERE is a lively sense of fascination lurking about the docks where ships from every corner of the far-flung seven seas are discharging their cargoes. Somehow they seem to have brought with them the strange mystical charms of all the far-off lands whence they have arrived. This is especially true of the sailing vessels. A steamship seems never to have been so far nor to have found its way among such fascinating climates and peoples. It has a more businesslike, matter-of-fact air about it. It seems to convey the impression that it can go wherever it will and return again on scheduled time. There is little of the lure and uncertainty about its movements which attaches to a sailing vessel. One feels that the latter, in its far farings across the broad, blue waters has made its way wholly with the aid of, and in spite of, the winds and the waves.

It is a primal, elemental force that acts upon the white sails and the black hull beneath it and drives them hither and thither across the pathless stretches of sea. Says Richard Jefferies: "Masts are always dreamy to look at; they speak a romance of the sea; of unknown lands; of distant forests aglow with tropical colors and abounding with strange forms of life. In the hearts of most of us there is always a desire for something beyond experience. Hardly any of us but have thought, Some day I will go on a long voyage; but the years go by and still we have not sailed."

In the sailing away of a ship there seems to be something that symbols the voyage of life, and perhaps therein lies the strange charm that makes men look with longing upon the "white wings" floating away toward the blue horizon line. As Curtis so finely expresses it: "I rambled out of town on those well-remembered afternoons to the fields that lay upon hillsides over the harbor, and there sat, looking out to sea, fancying some distant sail proceeding to the glorious ends of the earth to be my type and image, who would so sail, stately conduit."

GENERAL VEHICLE
ELECTRIC WAGONS and TRUCKS

ARE NOTED FOR

Economy—Reliability—SimplicityMANY INSTALLATIONS TEN YEARS OLD
AND STILL DOING EXCELLENT SERVICELet us send you our
"COST OF OPERATION"

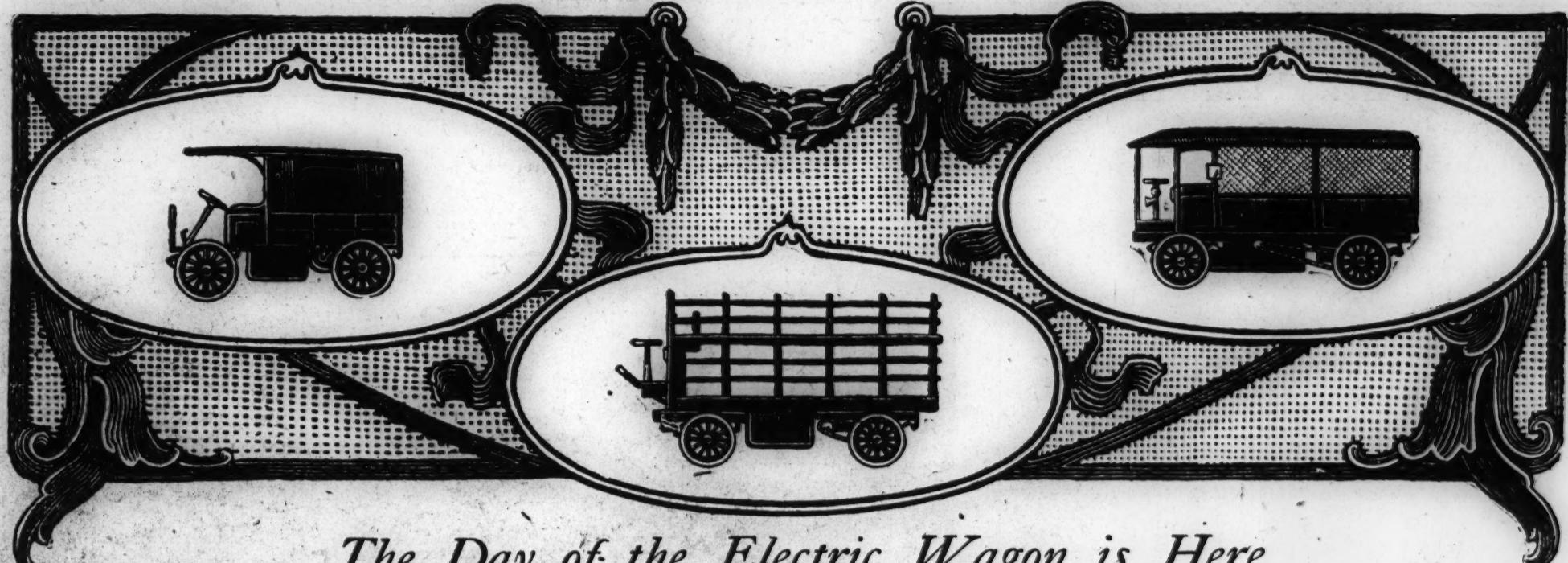
GENERAL VEHICLE COMPANY

84 State Street - BOSTON
Day Baker, New England ManagerQUESTION MELROSE
ISSUE OF BONDS

Whether the rebuilding of streets is a permanent or temporary improvement is the question which the Melrose city government has asked City Solicitor Claude L. Allen to decide, preparatory to passing a bond issue for \$50,000 for carrying out such work.

It is stated that if the bonds extend over a period of more than 10 years the streets will have been worn out before the bonds matured. Should the city solicitor decide that such bonds cannot be issued, it is probable that the city government will petition the Legislature for permission to exceed the \$12 tax limit in order to complete the work.

"It is not the few days, nor months

*The Day of the Electric Wagon is Here*Endorsed by *The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston*

Because:

the Company's own tests covering a period of two years prove the superior reliability as well as economy of the Electric over horses and wagons and gasoline cars. So the Edison Company is changing over its entire equipment of horses and wagons,

horses and buggies and gasoline cars to Electrics—not because they are Electric but because after two years of improvement—especially in batteries—the Electric car furnishes the one best solution for trackless transportation through the streets of Boston and its suburbs.

Public Sentiment and Private Gain:

should both support Electric Vehicles, for by their use cleaner streets make for public welfare, while higher speed and compactness will obviate traffic congestion. They stand for public welfare and private economy.

There is no noise, no smoke-filled nor grease-soaked streets where the Electric Vehicle is used. Neither can the horse compete with Electric machinery. One small motor will generally replace 2 horses and 2 wagons.

Electric versus Gasoline-Comparisons:

The business wagon must run every working day of the year and it must run for many years.

Get statistics on the comparative reliability of Electrics and gasoline cars.

The Electric has but one moving part—and that is rotating.

The gas engine has many moving parts and these are reciprocating.

This field will be filled by the Electric Vehicle. First, because of its Reliability and second, because of its Economy. These two points tell the whole story.

Your ordinary horse driver can run your Electric because it has no complications. You are compelled to hire a high-priced chauffeur for the gasoline car, or expend large sums while your present men learn at your expense, to handle complicated, delicate machinery.

The simplicity of the Electric is chiefly because your power is manufactured and stored in the car for you at night after the day's work is done.

Don't Do Any Guessing, Get the Figures from Those Who Have Used Electric Trucks and Wagons.

ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND WAGONS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM:

ATTERBURY MOTOR TRUCK CO.,
79 Milk St.
BAKER MOTOR VEHICLE CO.,
F. N. PHELPS, 17 Harvard St.
COMMERCIAL TRUCK CO. OF AMERICA,
L. A. TIRRELL, 85 Essex Building.
COUPLE GEAR FREIGHT WHEEL CO.,
W. E. ELDREDGE, 178 Devonshire St.

DETROIT ELECTRIC CO.,
Garage, 321 Columbus Ave.;
Salesroom, 587 Boylston St.
GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,
DAY BAKER, 84 State St.
LANSDEN TRUCK CO.,
SAMUEL WALLACE, Jr., 35 Federal St.

STUDEBAKER BROS. CO.
H. L. CONVERSE, 887 Boylston St.
WALKER VEHICLE CO.,
J. W. EMERY, Board of Trade Building.
THE WAVERLEY CO.,
DODGE MOTOR VEHICLE CO., 25 Irvington St.

*THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY
OF BOSTON*

Telephone, Oxford 3300

39 Boylston Street

*BOSTON HARVARD CLUB MEN GOING TO MINNEAPOLIS**ELECTRIC VEHICLE IS SHOWING RAPID GROWTH*

Headed by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, a party of 33 Harvard graduates goes this afternoon to represent Boston and vicinity at the fifteenth annual convention of the associated Harvard clubs at Minneapolis Friday and Saturday.

The Boston delegation will be joined on the way by members of the New York and other Harvard clubs, so that by the time Chicago is reached they will form a considerable body. They will be entertained by the Chicago Harvard Club before continuing to Minneapolis. The Boston delegation will leave for home Saturday evening.

Those in the Boston party, besides Professor Lowell are R. L. Agassiz, Dr. F. G. Balch, Thomas P. Beal, F. S. Billings, H. G. Chapin, S. Curtis, George B. Dawson, H. P. Hallowell, J. R. Hamlin, R. F. Herrick, Walter Hunnewell, Jr., Fred Joy, Tarrant P. King, James Lawrence, Jr., Charles J. Livingood, George B. Leighton, E. H. Mason, James J. Myers, T. N. Perkins, James J. Phillips, H. G. Pickering, Henry M. Rogers, Odie Roberts, L. K. Southard, James J. Storrow, Thomas C. Thacher, E. Ver Wiebe, S. P. Ware, Edward D. Whitford, George Wigglesworth, Herbert G. Wilbur and Samuel E. Winslow.

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Hotel Men Are Visiting Historic Concord and Lexington



HALF-MILE CARAVAN OF AUTOMOBILES OFF ON A PLEASURE RIDE

Proprietors of Park Offer Visitors an All-Day Free Entertainment—Pops Concert Tonight.

BANQUET A SUCCESS

PROGRAM FOR THURSDAY.
At 8:35 a.m. train leaves North station for New Boston, N.H., where J. Reed Whipple entertains at his model hotel farm. Train leaves on return trip at 3:30 p.m. Keith's theater, 7:30 p.m.

With bugle before and bugle behind, amid waving of flags and cheering, the half-mile line of automobiles bearing the members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada, which is holding its thirty-second annual convention in Boston, rolled forward early today from the Hotel Vendome, its starting point. The slogans for the day, cried out by the leaders, were "Smile Now" and "Is Everybody Happy?"

Preparations for the long pleasure ride through Lexington and Concord began at 8:30 a.m., when the automobiles began to assemble in front of the Vendome. By 9:30 o'clock the greater part of the nearly 400 members and their wives were gathered on the steps chatting and laughing, and the first car was started on its way by H. W. Hall of the arrangement committee, who passed each car along the line, and saw that all were properly filled.

It was fully an hour later before the seventy-fifth car had passed, and the whole procession was on its way. Even after that there were stragglers who had slept late.

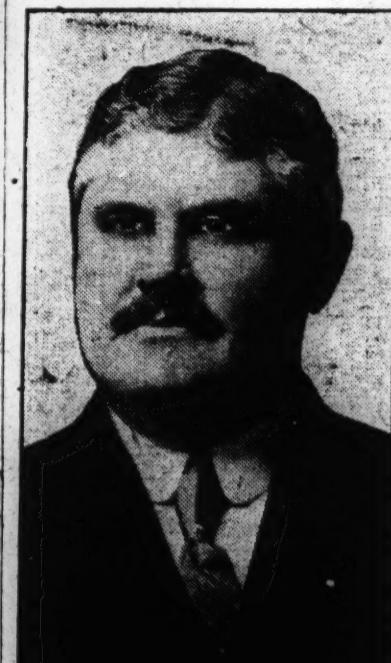
The day's program is in charge of a committee composed of E. L. Morandi, C. Skinner and H. W. Hall, who represent the Luncheon Club of Boston. The Luncheon Club is made up of the purveyors to hotels of Boston. Each month a dinner is given to the Boston hotel proprietors at a different hotel. Many of the automobiles were provided by owners who are members, and others were provided by automobile dealers.

Among the attractive cars was a Velle, grey with white trimmings. In this car were E. S. DeWolf of San Francisco, president of the California Hotel Men's Association; Ernst Clarenbach of Milwaukee and George H. Clark of Boston. J. H. MacAlman is chief marshal, and is assisted by the following of the committee for the Hotel Men's Association: Amos H. Whipple, Copley Square hotel; Frank A. Hale, New Cliff house, Seaside; George G. Ricker, Hotel Woodbridge, Somerville; George H. Childs, Boston; Fred Wilkey, Chatham; John B. Quinn, Hotel Essex.

Following is the itinerary of the ride: From Hotel Vendome along Commonwealth avenue to Arlington street, passing Public garden, showing the statue of Gen. George Washington. Beacon street cross Charles street, up Beacon Hill, passing Boston common, showing Soldiers' and Sailors' monument; state capitol, Robert Shaw Memorial, Joseph Hooker statue, old Boston library, Boston City Club; Somerset street, Pemberton square, passing new court house and police headquarters, cross Tremont street down Court street, passing Old court house; Washington street, passing Old State House to Dock square.

To South Market street, passing Faneuil hall and Faneuil hall market, Commercial street, North Market street, Union street, Hanover street, Salem street to Old North church, Hull and Commercial streets to Charlestown bridge showing navy yard, through City square, Charlestown, to Park street, up to Winthrop square, through Monument court, into High street, passing Bunker Hill monument, Concord street, Bunker Hill street to Sullivan square, Mystic avenue, crossing railroad bridge, following riverbank to Medford over the bridge taken by Paul Revere, Riverbank boulevard, Medford street, to Arlington Center, passing Old Cooper tavern, Massa-

Chairman of the Banquet Committee Which Served Feast at Hotel Somerset



FRANK C. HALL.
Manager of the Hotel Somerset.

chusetts avenue direct to Battle Green at Lexington Center.

Stop of 15 minutes; address on battle of Lexington and Concord by O. G. Seeley, associate member of the Minute Men of Lexington and member of the Lexington Historical Society. Hancock street, passing the Hancock Clark house; Revere street, Bedford street to Lexington park for lunch and stop of one hour.

Continue on Bedford street into Hill street, passing Lexington Golf Club; Massachusetts avenue to tablet marking spot where ride of Paul Revere ended.

The route passes Merriam's corner, Grape vine cottage, Orchard house, Ralph Waldo Emerson's house, Wright tavern, Soldiers' monument, Colonial tavern, Jones house, Hawthorne's Old Gray Manse, and ends at the Old Concord bridge and statue of the Minute Men.

Stop of 15 minutes and a short talk by Mr. Seeley.

Continue to Concord Center, Walden street, passing Waldens pond, Middlesex Hunt Kennels, to South Lincoln depot and Lincoln Center to the west side of Cambridge water basin, taking West street to Kendall Green, the exclusive summer colony.

Main street to Waltham, Prospect street, crossing under Charles river bridge to the Waltham watch factory; Crescent street, Moody street, crossing Charles river bridge, Main street, Waltham to Watertown Center, to Mount Auburn street.

Brattle street, passing Longfellow's home and around the Washington elm. Around Cambridge common, passing Harvard University buildings into Harvard street.

lanterns were fastened on top of boxes containing the ice cream.

The dinner began at 8 p.m. and there was a program of entertainment, including character impersonations and singing.

The speakers were the retiring president, John S. Mitchell; the newly elected president, J. Linfield Damon, Jr.; Mayor Fitzgerald, Melvin M. Johnson, Robert Treadaway and several others. Governor Foss had been expected, but did not attend.

Others at the head table were H. H. Barnes, A. S. Apsey, Harry L. Brown, F. N. Bain, W. W. Davis and Senator Treadaway, who was toastmaster.

Mr. Treadaway, who, besides being president of the Senate of Massachusetts, is proprietor of the Red Lion inn of Stockbridge and a member of the committee of arrangements for the thirty-second annual convention, introduced first President Mitchell, who paid tribute to the likable qualities of his successor, J. Linfield Damon.

"I want to say," he said, "that you have a new president who is beloved and respected by all men who know him, and I want you to promise you will do everything you can for him."

J. Linfield Damon, Jr., of the hotel Thorndike, and president-elect of the association, said:

"Here is an organization representing an industry in money value in the first 25 of the occupations of the country, running in the first 15 in number of employees in all its departments. And

REGULATION OF COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE METHODS IS PLANNED

(Continued from Page One.)

general court a factory inspection system for Massachusetts.

Its duty shall be to investigate and report with drafts of bills to carry out its recommendations, a scheme for systematizing a distributing of the powers and duties of the state board of health and of the district police on all matters of factory and building inspection.

Upon recommendation of the commission the Governor is authorized to appoint additional inspectors of the state board of health and of the district police to a number not exceeding 10.

The commission, which shall continue in office only until March 31, 1912, shall consist of the chairman of the state board of health and the chief of the district police, ex-officio, and three persons to be named by the Governor, one of whom shall act as chairman. With reference to the administration of laws regarding the inspection of factories, workshops, mercantile establishments and other buildings, the commission shall have advisory powers during its term of office similar to those of the railroad commission.

May Ask Reconsideration

It is expected that reconsideration will be asked in the House today of the action of this body late Tuesday in sustaining Governor Foss' veto of the "peaceful persuasion" bill. The vote was 71 for sustaining the Governor to 138 against, or two less than the two-thirds vote necessary for passing the bill over the executive veto.

In the debate on the bill Representatives Meaney, Reidy, Cogswell and Parks spoke in favor and Representatives Brackett and Ellis against.

By a vote of 120 to 89 the House passed to engrossment the bill for the annexation of Chelsea to Boston. Before the bill becomes effective it must be accepted by a majority of the voters of the two cities involved.

An amendment offered by Representative McKay of Revere giving to the Chelsea district, in case of annexation, option on the licensing of saloons was rejected on a voice vote.

In the Senate, the ways and means committee's amendment to the militia drill compensation bill was rejected, and the bill in its original form was ordered to third reading, 15 to 5.

The ways and means committee recommended a cut from 90 to 40 cents in the compensation allowed to privates for attendance at drill, and from \$1.05 to 60 cents in the compensation allowed to non-commissioned officers.

lanterns were fastened on top of boxes containing the ice cream.

The dinner began at 8 p.m. and there was a program of entertainment, including character impersonations and singing.

The speakers were the retiring president, John S. Mitchell; the newly elected president, J. Linfield Damon, Jr.; Mayor Fitzgerald, Melvin M. Johnson, Robert Treadaway and several others. Governor Foss had been expected, but did not attend.

Others at the head table were H. H. Barnes, A. S. Apsey, Harry L. Brown, F. N. Bain, W. W. Davis and Senator Treadaway, who was toastmaster.

Mr. Treadaway, who, besides being president of the Senate of Massachusetts, is proprietor of the Red Lion inn of Stockbridge and a member of the committee of arrangements for the thirty-second annual convention, introduced first President Mitchell, who paid tribute to the likable qualities of his successor, J. Linfield Damon.

"I want to say," he said, "that you have a new president who is beloved and respected by all men who know him, and I want you to promise you will do everything you can for him."

J. Linfield Damon, Jr., of the hotel Thorndike, and president-elect of the association, said:

"Here is an organization representing an industry in money value in the first 25 of the occupations of the country, running in the first 15 in number of employees in all its departments. And

Hotel China, Glass AND SILVERWARE

Attention, Members
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Cut illustrates an entirely new article designed and manufactured expressly for the HOTEL SOMERSET, and introduced for the first time at your Annual Banquet.

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Outfits of any size for Hotels, Clubs, Restaurants, Yachts and Institutions or Families

Our facilities for supplying wares promptly in these lines, from a single item up to complete banquet services, are not excelled anywhere on this continent.

OVER ONE HUNDRED FIFTY STOCK PATTERNS enable us to furnish outfit or matchings promptly, an advantage appreciated by experienced stewards.

Outfits with special designs, monograms or crests made to order, sample designs shown.

Inspection and comparison invited.

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Educator Crackers

are sure to have
Satisfied Guests

who will tell their friends what a fine dinner they had.

WAFERS for Soups—
TOASTERETTES for Salads—
WATER CRACKERS ("Just Hard Enough") for after dinner.

Johnson Educator Food Company
BOSTON

so I submit to you that a business whose position in relation to investment, taxes and licenses creates an industry of such size shall be recognized as one of the resources of the country and entitled to the consideration in legislative halls that its importance warrants."

Toastmaster Treadaway said that whatever welcome the Boston men had given the visitors truly reflected not only the Boston attitude, but the attitude of New England as a whole. He pointed out that last year the summer resorts of New England did a \$60,000,000 business. "Are not those figures," he asked, "indicative of the importance of the business we represent?"

While the hotel men were at the Somerset their wives and daughters attending the convention had a banquet at the Copley Square hotel. About 200 were present and Amos L. Whipple, proprietor of the hotel, had the affair in charge.

Mrs. F. S. Risteen of West Newton presided and remarks were made by Mrs. W. W. Davis of Cambridge, Mrs. James G. Hickey and Mrs. Linfield Damon of Boston. After the banquet there was an entertainment of vocal and instrumental music and monologues by professional entertainers.

GRAPES FROM ARGENTINA.
NEW YORK—A test is being made of importing grapes from Argentina where the autumn vintage has just been gathered. The first shipment of 700 boxes arrived here in cold storage on the steamer Voltaire from Buenos Aires Sunday.

BOSTON BROKERS IN SUIT AGAINST GOVERNOR FOSS
An action in contract against Governor Foss has been entered in the Norfolk Superior Court by Frank A. Cummings of Woburn and Ralph H. Hubbard of New York, doing business in Boston as Cummings & Hubbard, and damages are set at \$7000.

The suit is brought to recover a commission on the purchase and sale of cotton that grew out of an alleged mutual agreement entered into on or about October, 1909, under which the plaintiffs should act as brokers in the buying and selling of cotton on a speculative open account current for the defendant, according to rules and customs of any exchange where orders might be executed, as required by the defendant from time to time.

GUARDS' UNIFORMS RECEIVED.
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—A consignment of 2000 new olive drab uniforms for the members of the California National Guard has been received by the Adjutant-General's office. Another consignment to be received in June will fully equip the guard with new uniforms designed for hard campaigning.

CORNELL FRATERNITY HOUSE.
ITHACA, N.Y.—Lienroc, home of the late Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, has been purchased by the Cornell chapter of the Delta Chi fraternity for \$100,000.

DINING ROOM JUST BEFORE HOTEL MEN ENTERED



Long table at right is where speakers and toastmaster sat at annual banquet of the association at Hotel Somerset Tuesday evening.

PLAY FOR STATE TENNIS TITLE.
B. C. Wright and F. J. Sullivan, winners of the state doubles championship last week, face N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, the 1910 champions, in the challenge round on the courts of the Brae-Burn Country Club this afternoon.

MAYOR TO ASK COUNCIL TO ACT.
At its meeting next Tuesday the city council will be asked by the mayor to take action regarding the improvement of Governors Island in Boston harbor.

SENIATOR LODGE MAKES NO REPLY.
WASHINGTON—Senator Lodge refuses to reply to Speaker Walker's latest attack on him in respect to reciprocity. He reiterated that he had said all it seemed necessary to say.

ILLINOIS ONE VAST LEVEL PRAIRIE

Its Cities Gain in Population at the Expense of Its Counties; Ambitious Chicago Leads the World in Several Respects.

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given, taking up first the original 13 states; the others will follow in the order of their admission to the Union.

CHICAGO, the chief city of Illinois, is only three quarters of a century old, but it has become the leading manufacturing point of the United States, the greatest rail-center in the world, the most important open market on the continent, the most conspicuous location for the assemblage of food products and raw materials in the country and one of the great financial centers of the world. These assertions, made by Industrial Commissioner W. R. Humphrey, can be substantiated by facts and data, he claims. The census of 1910 gives Chicago a population of 2,185,283, a gain of 28.7 per cent in the past decade.

In touching on the progress of Illinois, Chicago is taken up first because it is a magnet for the people and products of the state, and also for those of a territory far beyond the state limits. It has been proposed to make Chicago a state by itself, owing to the fact that many of its interests and those of the commonwealth at large are somewhat opposed to each other; but a separation is not regarded as probable. More than 70 per cent of the manufactured product of Illinois is made in Chicago, says Statistician George E. Plumb. Chicago is the terminal of 34 railroads having an aggregate mileage of 91,672 miles, or more than 42 per cent of the entire mileage of the United States. Not one of these railroads sends a train through the city; they all stop there, making Chicago an absolute terminus, which it is declared can be said of no other city in the country. There is no important seaport between Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore., that has not one or more through passenger and freight trains from Chicago daily. It requires 1000 suburban trains daily to carry passengers from the surrounding towns and cities to and from Chicago.

Chicago's Immense Trade

Chicago has 79 elevator warehouses, with a grain storage capacity of 58,700,000 bushels. The city's grain shipments amount to 272,000,000 bushels annually. Chicago receives and ships more cattle, calves, sheep, hogs and horses than any other city on earth, 14,491,372 head being received in 1909, valued at \$323,607,543. More food and clothing for the people of the United States are produced at or distributed from Chicago than from any other market on the continent. Chicago is the largest car manufactory, the largest telephone manufactory and the largest piano and organ manufactory in the country. Chicago produces more steel rails for railroads than any other city on earth.

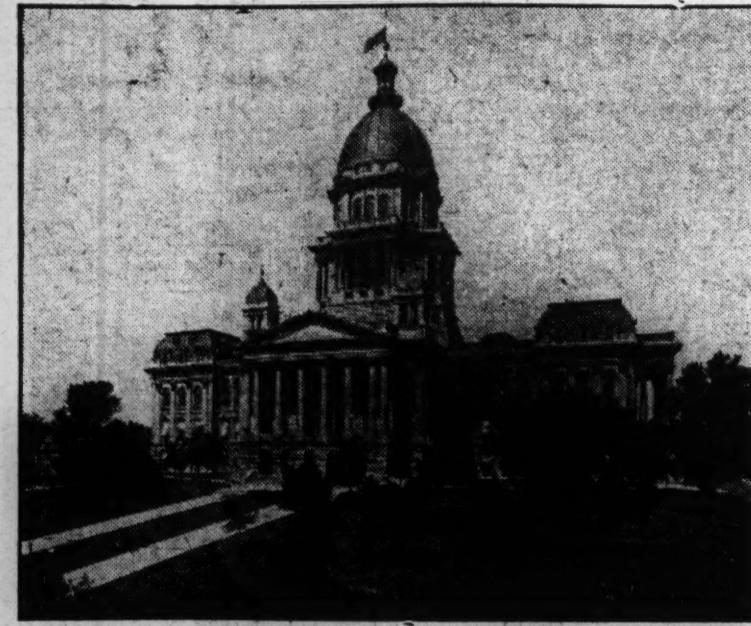
Chicago spent last year \$96,000,000 for new buildings, of which \$11,000,000 was for manufacturing structures. Chicago pays a larger percentage of its revenue for public instruction than any other city of 300,000 population and over in the United States, with one exception. It has become an art center. It has six colleges and universities and 1077 churches. It has a notable association of business men who are united for the civic, financial, commercial and esthetic betterment of the city.

A project dear to the hearts of Chicagoans and which, if carried through, is sure to prove of immense importance to the state, is that of the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway, in behalf of which persistent efforts are being made.

Early on the Map

The "Illinois Country" occupied a place on the maps of North America before the names of Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky or Tennessee had been heard of, and while the first settlers of Virginia and New England were struggling for a foothold among the aborigines on the

SPRINGFIELD HAS FINE STATE HOUSE



Built of Joliet limestone—Home of Lincoln one of attractions of Illinois capital.

Atlantic coast. It was first seen by the French explorers Joliet (1673) and La Salle (1679) and their missionary companions, Marquette, Allouez and others.

Its first permanent settlements were made by their French followers, voyagers and traders at Cahokia and Kaskaskia in 1700, so that the latter place, which was the capital of the territory for 78 years and of the state two years, is older than New Orleans, Pittsburgh or St. Louis, is half a century older than Cincinnati and was known 130 years before Chicago, as a town, had an existence.

The French retained control of the country until 1763, when by reason of conquest of Canada by Great Britain that power became its owner under treaty stipulations. The British remained in possession, removing the capital from old Fort Chartre to Kaskaskia in 1772, until July 4, 1778, when the country was captured by an expedition from Virginia, commanded by George Rogers Clark, and was attached to Virginia as the county of Illinois. All state claims having been ceded to the general government in 1785, Congress provided for and in 1787 established the government of the Northwest Territory, of which Illinois formed the most conspicuous part. It remained in a territorial condition under the Northwest or Indiana territories until 1809, when it was formed into a territorial government by itself, resuming the old name of Illinois. The state was admitted into the union Dec. 3, 1818, with an alleged population of 40,000, but actually of only 34,620, smaller than any other state when admitted.

Illinois Resources

Illinois covers 56,650 square miles. It is one of the best-watered, as it is one of the most level, states of the union. It is drained by the Mississippi, which washes its entire western border, and its chief eastern tributary, the Ohio, with the Wabash on the east, and the Illinois, its largest stream, wholly within the state, nearly 500 miles in length, with its affluents, the Kankakee, Des Plaines, Mackinaw, Sagamore, Vermillion and Fox rivers. The whole number of streams in the state is over 280. The general slope of the watershed rarely exceeds one foot to the mile, and the fall of the Illinois river is for most of its course but one inch to the mile. Illinois is a vast plain, and the opinion obtains that it was once the bed of a shallow fresh-water lake. The prairie soil is of great fertility. The cereals, roots, fruits, grasses and vegetables of the temperate zone are grown. The proportion of woodland to prairie in the northern portion of the state is 7 per cent; in the central about 15, and in the southern about 24 per cent. Of wild fruits the state produces the plum, cherry, mulberry, crab and thorn apple, hawk, papaw, persimmon and grape, besides blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and blueberries. When first ex-

pored, the buffalo, wapiti, deer, bear, panther, wild-cat and wolf roamed here unchecked.

Bituminous coal is found in nearly all parts of the state. Near Galena, in the northwest part of the state, are lead mines. There are veins of copper ore in the northern part, and zinc is mined to some extent. In Pope and Hardin counties is found kaolin clay, from which is manufactured the finest kind of porcelain. There are also in the state extensive and valuable quarries of limestone.

Illinois has been liberal in its grants of land to canals and railroads, by means of which its development has been greatly facilitated. It has a very small bonded debt.

Population and Capital

The present population of the prairie state is 5,638,591. Among its leading cities are: Peoria, 60,950 people; East St. Louis, 58,547; Springfield, 51,678; Rockford, 45,401; Quincy, 36,578; Joliet, 34,670; Aurora, 29,807; Elgin, 25,976; Bloomington, 25,768. The trend is toward the cities. Mercer, Marshall, Schuyler, Scott, Stark, Pike, Pope, Kendall, Hancock, Henderson, Brown and Jo Daviess counties all have fewer people today than in 1870. Many other counties have decreased since 1880, and more than half the surface of Illinois is stated to be less closely populated than 10 years ago. Some of the people have gone farther west, not a few have emigrated to Canada, and large numbers have flocked to Chicago. Jo Daviess county, in which is Galena, once the home of General Grant, had 27,325 people in 1860; today it has 22,657.

The public school system is liberally supported in Illinois. The permanent school fund yields about \$600,000, to which the state adds \$1,000,000 annually, and this is distributed among the counties. Many counties have invested school funds.

Springfield, the state capital, was originally two miles square, surrounded by an avenue 80 feet wide, but now embraces some six or seven square miles. The city is in the midst of the corn belt and has improved wonderfully in recent years. The capitol, completed in 1887, stands in a park of about eight acres. The ground plan is in the form of a cross, and the structure is of the modern classic style of architecture. It is 379 by 286 feet; the exterior walls are of dressed Joliet limestone and the large and lofty porticos of sandstone, supported by columns of polished gray granite.

Over the center of the edifice rises a stately dome, surmounted by a lantern and iron flagstaff, reaching a total altitude of 364 feet.

Among the chief historical attractions of Springfield are the Lincoln residence and the Lincoln national monument. The latter stands in Oak Ridge cemetery and cost \$325,000. The Lincoln home is owned by the state and is maintained as it was when the President's family left it, with as much as possible of the furnishings intact. A custodian appointed by the Governor has charge of the premises, which are open to visitors daily.

The state flower, adopted by act of the Legislature, is the violet; the state motto, "National union, state sovereignty;" and the people of Illinois are termed Suckers.

There has been in large measure reason or cause for the existing unfavorable public opinion as to corporations, trusts and combinations, is beyond question, but it does not follow that there is reason or cause for the wholesale denunciation and condemnation of all corporations, trusts and combinations. Nor does it follow that all that is bad is centered in or confined to those prominently in the public eye.

Public utility corporations and other combinations have too frequently assumed that new laws and regulations were disastrous and ruinous without first giving them a fair trial, and legislators too often have displayed an ignorance or disregard of existing laws, spreading the idea that new legislation was a cure-all for any undesirable condition, while it was often only a political play, and the enforcement of the existing laws was utterly neglected.

The proper use of corporate organization or combination under proper regulation or control cannot be objected to.

What is and should be condemned, prevented and punished, is the abuse made

PORTLAND, ORE., IN MIDST OF ANNUAL FIESTA OF ROSES

PORLTAND, Ore.—From a small beginning, largely an experiment at first, the annual Portland rose festival which is now in progress, has become an event to which the whole Northwest looks forward with interest. The prevailing spirit is to honor the rose, which seems to attain nowhere else the perfection it reaches here. The celebration this week is proving to be the most pretentious of the annual events since the fiesta was started four years ago.

One reason for the careful conduct of the festival is the genuine civic spirit that prompts it. The people of the city entertain a large number of guests who come to see the show and every one seems to feel a personal interest in the success of the fete. Upon alighting from the train every stranger is handed a rose and until he leaves the city every citizen seems anxious that he shall have a good opinion of Portland.

The fete was planned originally for the pleasure of the home people and as an expression of their satisfaction in growing perfect roses to beautify the city. The entertainment of guests was another feature that appealed to Portlanders, and these two ideas have been retained as the animus of the festival since the original scheme was formed.

The first week in June sees the roses at their best and the early spring weather this year has been particularly favorable for the development of perfect blooms.

The distribution of roses to all visitors during festival week is a feature that is being continued this year. Immense numbers of roses are taken to the Union depot each morning of the festival and Portland young women present one to each incoming visitor. The annual rose exhibition, competitive in its nature, in which prizes are given for the best showing of the various varieties as well as the best general exhibits, is being held this year, as usual, under the direction of the Portland Rose Society.

The shower of roses this year is to be a greater surprise than ever for the city's guests. It will take place Friday.

The crowds lining the streets are bordered with roses by young women in trolley cars which pass along the principal thoroughfares. Over 100 girls will shower millions of beautiful blooms upon the spectators. The flowers are

picked up from the pavement by the bystanders and thrown to and fro.

This afternoon the automobile parade is to be held, in which more than 1500 automobiles, each decorated competitively as tastefully as the owner can devise, will pass through the streets. Tonight there will be a display of fireworks on Council Crest, 1200 feet above the city. Tomorrow the main feature is to be the horse and vehicle parade, in which a line more than five miles long of rose-covered vehicles winds its way through the streets. In the evening an illuminated pageant is to be held. Friday's features are to be the battle of roses in the morning and a parade of school children in the afternoon. Saturday night will be held the most elaborate parade of all, an electrical pageant, in which the floats of wondrous beauty will be shown. Rex Oregonus departs Saturday night and the festival comes to an end.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments to-day deal with President Taft's Chicago speech on the Canadian reciprocity agreement.

PHILADELPHIA LEDGER—A plain statement of a plain case that makes an irrefutable argument is evidence of high capacity. Mr. Taft performed the feat at Chicago. Under reciprocity with Cuba with a reciprocal reduction of duties by 20 per cent our trade has doubled; under complete Puerto Rican reciprocity our trade has multiplied 15 times; under reciprocity with the Philippines our trade has doubled in one year.

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Preliminary Midsummer Clearance Sale

Commencing Thursday, June 8th

Will surpass in values anything we have before offered. Rather than carry our stock over into next season we are about to sell everything at greatly reduced prices.

This mark-down includes our imported models which are shown on the second floor; also many charming summer hats, gowns and piazza wraps.

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Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have the Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ST. PAUL AND FALMOUTH STS., BOSTON

people will not accept any strangle by subterfuge or delay of a measure so near to the great question of the lowered cost of living and of increased and beneficial trade with our nearest national neighbor and friend.

BROOKLYN EAGLE—The country owes a debt of gratitude to President Taft for his . . . speech. It is better to call to a spade a spade than to call it a pruning hook, or a plow.

ELECTRICAL MEN TO HOLD MEETING

CHICAGO—With a membership of 7000 the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, one of the largest engineering societies of the country, will hold its annual convention in Chicago, June 28-30. It was founded in 1884, and among its past presidents are Edward Weston, Elihu Thompson, Alexander Graham Bell, Frank J. Sprague, A. E. Kennelly, Charles Steinmetz and Bion J. Arnold.

The general meeting will be held in the Louis XVI room at the hotel Sherman. This will be the first time this convention has been held in Chicago since 1892, and a large attendance is expected. A local committee of arrangements has been appointed.

TEXAN'S COMPANY ANNAPOLIS' BEST

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The feature event of the "June week" drills, exercises and social affairs was the presentation at dress parade at the naval academy to Midshipman Harry R. Bogach of Texas the sword which indicates that his company, the twelfth, had stood the highest in the contest for general excellence during the year and would have the right to carry the colors of the brigade.

NEW CONNECTICUT AUTO LAW.

HARTFORD, Conn.—A new automobile law in which no speed limit is set was signed by Governor Baldwin Tuesday.



Every Requirement

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OUTFITS FOR GROOM AND USHERS

GLOVES WAISTCOATS SHIRTS SILK HOSIERY JEWELRY NECKWEAR ETC.

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THE HENRY F. MILLER PLAYER-PIANO

is the most wonderful player-piano in the world. This is because it is the

ONLY PLAYER-PIANO

that allows the operator to display his own personal touch as though playing by hand. In other player-pianos the control of musical expression is sought by mechanical devices—with the result that the music sounds "mechanical."

In the Henry F. Miller Player-Piano the "touch" of the operator passes directly to the piano-action, thus realizing the long-sought desideratum in player-pianos—a player-piano that does not sound mechanical.

Until you have heard the new 88 note

HENRY F. MILLER PLAYER-PIANO you can have no conception of the artistic possibilities of player-piano music.

We invite everyone interested (whether possible buyers or not) to come and listen to this wonderful instrument at our

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COATS for Automobiling

Made of Pongee either in the natural color or other hand-some colorings; our coats are thoroughly practical, cool, light and easily slipped on or off. Of these material too, they can be put in the tub and washed whenever necessary.

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East India House
525 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON.

of corporate machinery to the detriment of public welfare and such abuse as has been and is being practised so extensively for purely speculative—and oftentimes swindling enterprises.

There has always been and will always be the laudable desire of the great public to be served rightly, and as cheaply as possible, which sometimes selfishly degenerates into a lack of consideration for the rights of those who are serving.

On the other hand there has always been the laudable desire of the "server," or the producer, to get a profit for his service or production

RURAL BOOK DELIVERY WAGON TAKES PUBLIC LIBRARY TO MARYLAND FARMERS' DOORYARD

Deposit Stations Provide Neighborhood Reading Until Return Trip.

DRIVER WAITS AND READERS CHOOSE

Single Year's Circulation Has Reached Total of 4000 Volumes.

ALTHOUGH which serves an entire county is the somewhat unique institution at Hagerstown, Maryland, known as the Washington County Free Library. It is not a county library in name only, for its patrons include the farmer on the back road as well as the city resident.

Obviously the methods which prevail in most libraries would not prove satisfactory where it is necessary to deliver books over an area of 500 square miles. Several plans have been tried for distributing the books in the villages and among the rural population of the county. There are, for example, about 75 deposit stations in various sections of the county, each of which is a miniature library. These stations are located in stores or postoffices in the larger towns and in private houses where the communities are small. The books are kept in boxes with shelves, each of which contains 50 volumes. At frequent intervals the boxes are changed, so that each neighborhood is able to enjoy the latest works soon after they are published.

As soon as the plan of sending out these deposit stations was adopted, the librarian, Miss Mary L. Titcomb, a Vermont woman of unusual ability, conceived the idea of distributing the boxes by means of a special wagon, which should also deliver books to the farmers along the public roads in the more isolated sections.

It was in this way that the Washington County library wagon came into being. It was designed by Miss Titcomb

AGRICULTURAL THEORY DISSEMINATED



Talk at four corners of road has backing of scholarship in country where book horse goes.

and arranged with rows of shelves on each side, shut in by substantial doors, with a space in the middle of the wagon for the deposit boxes. The shelves were made large enough to contain 200 volumes, from which the farmers along the route might make a selection, the name being entered on a card, as is the custom with most libraries.

For several years, this wagon traveled about the county, covering 16 routes, some of which required four days to traverse. More than 4000 volumes were circulated in one year by means of this wagon alone, and it is estimated that each book was read twice, neighbors often exchanging books between the visits of the library wagon.

Just at present, this wagon is out of commission, having been in collision with a Norfolk & Western railroad train. The librarian and trustees are now considering the advisability of replacing it with an automobile built on much the same lines, but capable of carrying a larger number of books. In any case, a library on wheels, either motor driven or drawn by horses will

soon be again rumbling over the roads of Washington county.

This history of this rural library service has been full of interest. At the beginning, it was vigorously opposed by many of the county residents, who could see no value in books and who in many instances refused to accept them when they were brought to their doors.

For a long time some of the old-time farmers would not permit their wives or children to enjoy the privileges of the library wagon. Fortunately, the driver was a man of tact and being familiar with the characteristics of the people of that section, never allowed himself to be disturbed by criticism or rebuffs but called regularly at every house along his route.

In the last year or two, most of the opposition has been broken down, so that now the visits of the wagon are looked forward to with keenest pleasure and the books seized upon with avidity.

The library wagon has, really justified itself by its works. The books carried are chosen with the greatest care and cover a wide range of subjects. There

keepers, short courses in cookery, hand sewing, machine sewing, etc.

A special committee of the board of education which visited a number of cities across the line one year ago with a view to obtaining information as to the most approved methods of conducting technical schools, has recommended that the following trades be added to the day and evening courses here: carpentry and joinery, wood turning, pattern making, foundry practise, machine shop practice, forging, plumbing, sheet metal work, printing, design as applied to textiles, etc.

As this recommendation is supported, not only by the committee, but by the directors of the various departments in the school, it is likely that these branches will be added to the curriculum.

1. The matriculation course includes physics, chemistry, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, English grammar, English literature, English composition, history and civics, French, German, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing.

2. The general course includes all the subjects of the above course except the foreign languages, but is broader in scope and fits the student for entering upon some industrial activity.

3. The business course includes bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, penmanship, arithmetic, algebra, commercial geography, history and civics, economics, trade and commerce, English composition, business correspondence, English literature, a choice of French, German, mechanical drawing, freehand drawing.

4. The art course includes freehand drawing and design, geometrical drawing, perspective, modeling in clay, penmanship, arithmetic, English composition, English literature, French or German, and other subjects.

5. The household economics and art course includes sewing, cookery, millinery, embroidery, drawing, home economics, home nursing, laundering, chemistry, arithmetic, geography, English composition, English literature, French or German, and other subjects.

These five courses each cover a period of three years, but special students may enter for short courses in particular subjects.

The evening classes provide expert, artistic and practical training for apprentices, journeymen, foremen, clerks, salesmen and others who are engaged in industrial or commercial pursuits during the day time, and who desire supplementary instruction in the application of skilled knowledge and art to the trades and manufactures.

While regular courses are defined for these students, no restrictions are enforced and each student is permitted to select those subjects which will best help him to progress in his particular trade or business. A deposit of two dollars is required from each student in the evening classes at the beginning of the school year, and this deposit is refunded to such as attend 85 per cent of the lessons in their respective classes. Last season a very large majority obtained the refund.

For day students the first year is free in all regular courses; the second year fee is \$3 per term (three terms in the year), except in the home economics course which is free, and the third year fee is \$5 per term. There are also special fees for special students.

The department of household economics and art has several special courses, among which it may be interesting to note a four months course for house-

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SCHEME IS AFOOT FOR AUTO SERVICE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS AS WELL AS HOMES SUPPLIED.

are works on agriculture for the up-to-date farmer, books on home making for the housewife, a selected number of novels for all classes and the best juvenile books for the children. It is a rather curious fact that books about the civil war are especially popular.

The activities of the library are by no means confined to the distribution of books in the ways mentioned. Sunday school libraries in various parts of the country are also supplied with books and one or more reading rooms are benefited in the same way.

Perhaps the most interesting work, apart from that of the library wagon, is in connection with public schools. The library has a splendid collection of books and pictures confined exclusively to what is called the school department. By means of this department the schools in both the city and county districts are able to distribute to their pupils the best kind of reading. The pictures which are circulated among the schools are almost as much interest as the books and are found to be of the greatest value in the way of furnishing subjects for story telling, language work and the like. This collection now numbers about 1500 pictures.

There are various other ways in which this library is made to serve the interests of the entire county, proving that it is possible to make the centers of population contribute not a little to the work of relieving the isolation of the rural districts.

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WASHINGTON—Mrs. George von L.

Meyer, wife of the secretary of the navy, with her daughters, has gone to her summer home at Hamilton, Mass.

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DAIYPIE FUND IS NOT EXPLAINED BY SENATOR ROOT

NEW YORK—Trustees of the College

of the City of New York are opposed to

a plan made recently whereby the old

college building at Lexington avenue and

Twenty-third street be sold and the site

used for other municipal buildings.

Members of the East Twenty-third

Street Association proposed the sale of

the property. It has been pointed out

that the site is not used to its capacity

and that the college might well be trans-

ferred to another section, but the trustees

say the building is needed.

WHEN IN SEATTLE

MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

10 Columbia St. and

343 Third Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

MONDAY HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

DAIYPIE FUND IS NOT EXPLAINED BY SENATOR ROOT

WASHINGTON—Senator Root was

unable to give the House committee

which is investigating the state depar-

tment much information on the disburse-

ment of the \$2450, approved for the pay-

ment of a picture of former Secretary of

State Day, for which Artist Rosenthal

received \$850.

While secretary of state, Senator Root

said he had the matter investigated.

It resulted only in the finding of a paper

showing Secretary Hay's approval of the

payment of \$2450 from the emergency or

"secret" fund of the department. Pay-

ments from this fund were made upon

approval of the secretary without re-

ceipts or vouchers.

The committee may never learn where

the remaining \$1600 went. It was said

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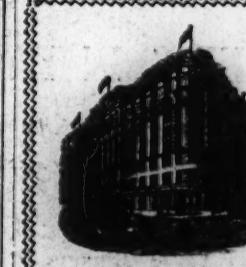
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BOSTON, MASS.Desirable Suites
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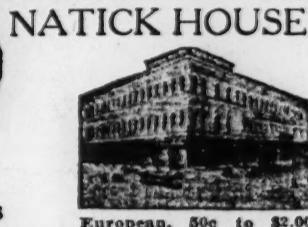
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MANAGERS OF THE NEW
ROSSLYN HOTEL
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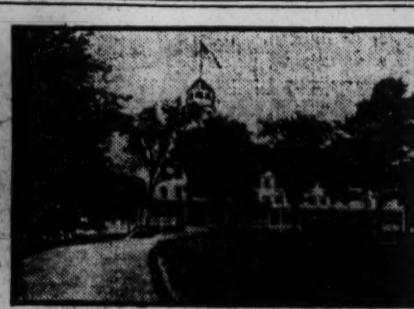
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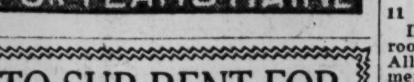
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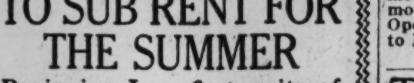
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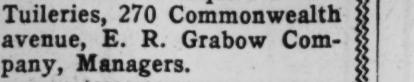
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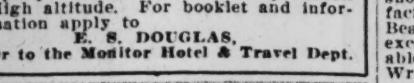
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Will open for the season June 1st

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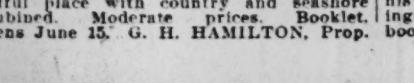
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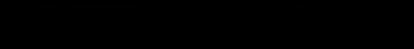
attractively located on the pine-covered shores of Lincoln's Bay. Excellent facilities for both land and water sports. Beautiful walks and drives. Fine service, excellent cuisine, select patronage, reasonable rates. An ideal place for vacationists. Write for booklet. K. P. SMITH, Bayville, Maine.

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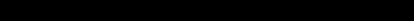
your children may have a happy summer under the care of a devoted and experienced mother. See Mrs. W. M. RHODES, Miss RHODES, 125 Addison Rd., Brookline. Tel. 23514. AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner & Prop.

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NORTH ACTON, MASS.

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Marblehead Neck, Mass.—Opens June 15. Finest location on North Shore. Every room ocean view. Circular. E. G. BROWN.

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BOSTON HILL—26 rooms, with bath and cold water, \$1.00 per day and up; with private bath, \$1.50 per day and up. Temper-

ature \$6 to \$8.

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THE HILLTOP, SOUTH HAMPTON, N. H.

situated in a hillside country; boating, dach-

ing, tennis, indoor amusements of all kinds; piano; fresh poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruit raised on our farm;

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WHITE MOUNTAINS

BETHLEHEM, N. H. Beautifully located for mountain views. Public and private baths.

Rates reasonable. Special concession in rates for June. Send for booklet and terms of address.

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Island Inn Hotel,
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DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Colonial Designs
in Silver
Wedding Gifts of Silver
Last for Generations

52 Summer St. Boston

MANY STUFFS FOR TUB FROCKS

Pretty and practical and easily made up.

THE cottons and linens are unusually lovely this season, and lines and trimmings are so simple that with good patterns it would seem as though any seamstress could turn out attractive tub frocks. Ginghams are receiving more attention from grown-ups than ever before and merit it because of their good colorings and wearing qualities.

One can get delectable plain pinks and blues and lavenders and buffs in this practical material now, and if one buys a good quality it will stand laundering well despite delicate coloring if the laundress exercises any care. Some dainty morning frocks in a cool clear buff gingham made in one piece and buttoning all the way down the front with white pearl buttons and with no trimming save white embroidery collar and cuffs were a good feature of a recent sale. In the same lot were extremely smart black and white ginghams—white ground with narrow black stripes—trimmed only by transverse bands of the striped material and shallow little yokes of soft rose color.

The striped cottons and linens are used for many of the inexpensive morning frocks and some of the models in the cheap cotton stripes are so chic and pretty that they might well be made to do duty for any informal summer afternoon and evening purpose. A soft sheer mercerized cotton stuff in half inch stripes alternately dark blue and white was the material of a \$15 frock.

Another late shade is sacre, a combination of cerise and coral. It is exceedingly handsome and effective in ostrich plumes and flowers, but must be used with discretion on account of its brilliance.

In mauves the latest are prelat, equeque and pervenchee. The first two are rich, deep ecclesiastical purples and pervenchee is a soft, pale lavender, slightly pinkish in tone.

Henné is a beautiful golden yellow, clear and translucent, with just the faintest touch of apricot in the cast. It is practically the only distinct yellow shade in favor at the moment.

LATEST COLORS

Empire green (vert empire) is the latest whim in Paris, as is everything reminiscent of the empire period, says an exchange. This shade may be best likened to the brilliant yet soft green of the Chinese jade, it is beautiful in every imaginable material, and blends particularly well with silver or gold.

The dyer boils the skeins in soap and water to free them from any remaining gum and to give the desired softness and luster. This takes away from the silk from 20 to 30 per cent of its original weight, leaving on an average 12 ounces of pure silk out of a pound of raw.

Next it is put into the dye vat. Here is where the adulteration, or "weighting," of the silk is done if at all. Proper dyeing alone adds about 10 per cent to the weight, producing what are called "pure dye" silks. But by dipping again and again in the heavy metallic dyes the dyer can add as much as 75 per cent in weight. Sometimes there is even more "weighting" than silk.

LATEST IDEAS IN FANCY WORK

Bead imitation and a German embroidery.

THERE are two new kinds of fancy work, according to the New York Sun. One is an outcome of the beaded trimmings so popular during the winter. As beads do not launder well something had to be done to give a beaded effect to even the thinnest materials, hence the French designers set to work with washable mercerized cotton looking like silk, which they applied in an embroidery stitch resembling beads. The result in fact is quite like beads.

The foundation material is chiffon voile, pure white and cream color, which is sold in dress and waist patterns on which is stamped the pattern to be embroidered. There are several designs in this kind of embroidery, some heavier than others, and the floss is furnished in almost every color. One of the most beautiful combinations of colors in one pattern is a pink lilac and black, the beads, or the imitation of beads, being all the same size, that is, about as large again as an ordinary pin's head. An example of this sort has a rose and leaf design, the flowers worked singly and a little distance apart on an eight inch band which borders the skirt and in narrower bands on waist, girdle and sleeves. Most of the leaves and blossoms are of lilac with shadings of black, and the stitch throughout is simply a high French knot not at all difficult to learn to make.

An alternative done in two or three shades of coral pink is more elaborate. Here two kinds of stitches are required,

the high French knot and very tiny ones like seeds, which are used toward the center of flowers and leaves. As in regular embroideries, a frame is used over which to stretch the voile, the secret of success depending on keeping the delicate foundation from having a drawn or puckered look.

The materials for a gown of this cost from \$5 to \$7, according to the quantity of embroidery floss required, with instructions thrown in. Head and shoulder scarfs, silk gloves and hosiery are also being worked with the simulated bead embroidery.

The second popular summer work is an embroidery done in a German cross stitch not difficult to learn and novel in effect. The newly imported examples are mostly table centerpieces, but dresser scarfs and cushion covers similarly embroidered are among the stamped designs. The foundation linen is very heavy and of a natural linen color.

"There is nothing newer in fancy work," said an expert, "and their durability is a feature in their favor. A finished example, perhaps 23 inches in diameter, costs \$20; the materials for a similar piece cost about \$4, which explains why they are popular with women who like to embroider. Mercerized cotton floss, not silk, in enough different shades to give an impressionistic effect is almost without exception used in this kind of embroidery, and the close designs are more stylish than the separated patterns."

SILK SOMETIMES "WEIGHTED"

This takes place in process of dyeing.

WHEN the silk goes into the storage warehouse it is "conditioned." Silk is one of the greatest absorbents of moisture, no matter how carefully it is packed. It is sold by weight. Therefore, samples are taken from each bale and are dried until they contain not more than 10 per cent of moisture.

There are seven separate divisions in the manufacture of silk: Throwing, dyeing in the skein, winding, weaving, dyeing in the piece, printing, and finishing.

When the silk is brought from the storage warehouse to the mill it first goes to the "threwater"—from the old Anglo-Saxon word *thrawan*, meaning to turn or twist. The raw silk is too fine for ordinary use, and it is the throwster's task to wind, clean, double-twist, rewind, and reel it into more substantial yarn. The throwster converts it into singles, tram, or organzine—names which designate the various purposes for which it is to be used.

The single is made by giving the single thread a twist which makes it strong and firm. Singles are used for warps (threads running lengthwise of the fabric) and sometimes for the cross-threads called filling.

The tram is made of two or more turns to the inch—just enough to hold. The degree of twist varies according to the special article that is to be made. Tram is used for the filling of either yarn or piece-dyed goods and sometimes are combined with plain linen or other plain material, producing excellent results at prices comparatively very low.—New York Sun.

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Henné is a beautiful golden yellow, clear and translucent, with just the faintest touch of apricot in the cast. It is practically the only distinct yellow shade in favor at the moment.

The "weighting" is chiefly done in black or dark-colored silks. Any silk, if heavily loaded, will break easily and feel rough to the touch because of the particles of dye.—Harpers Weekly.

If you want to send cut flowers any distance, put the ends in pieces of raw potato and they will keep nicely for 10 or 11 days.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

FASHIONS AND

HINT AT REBELLION IN MODES

Narrow lines opposed by ruffles and flounces.

PAQUIN and Callot have both been very happy in their three piece and coat and skirt models this spring, and also in their handling of the tunic and separate train ideas in connection with evening frocks, says a fashion writer in the New York Sun. Tunics cleverly draped in clinging lines and sloping into little sharp single or double point trains are dear to both makers, and Paquin loves the little square train falling separate from a narrow skirt slit at sides or front.

Plaited flounces and scant, flat-lying ruffles make their appearance here and there, hinting at rebellion against the

long continued narrow lines, though even these plaits and frills are so subdued that they give no hint of bouffancy. One of Callot's popular informal frocks is of ercu pongee combined with the same material in a soft dull blue.

The lower part of the bodice and upper part of the skirt are of the blue, while the upper part of the bodice, including the sleeves and the borders of the two deep plaited flounces which form the lower part of the skirt are of the ercu silk. Buttons covered with the silk and an embroidered nautical motif on the bodice front which indicates that the frock was primarily designed for a yachting costume are the only trimming, but the frock has distinct originality and cachet.

Flat overlapping flounces of net bordered narrowly by bead embroidery sometimes cover an entire skirt of satin, from whose narrowness they detract hardly at all, and a charming taffeta frock is flounced in flat overlapping flounces to the waist, and another of high green batiste, with a taffeta coatee similarly fashioned to top the flounced skirt, but these are of course the exceptions.

Batiste comes in the loveliest of light summer tints, pale greens and pinks and lavenders and blues, etc., and the dainty striped batistes are charming. Both the plain and the striped are combined with silk, either satin or the taffeta, which is steadily gaining favor. Dainty little frocks are made up too in the striped or dotted batiste trimmed with plain batiste.

But marquisette is the sheer lingerie material that is most in evidence this season. A touch of color either in embroidery or in silk for hand, girdle, etc., usually enters into the chic marquisette model, and beautiful heavy laces are used upon the filmy, sheer material.

White lingerie frocks in linon, batiste, marquisette, etc., embroidered and inset with lace very frequently show a glimpse of bright green satin underskirt at the bottom. These greens are greatly used for relieving notes with all sorts of frocks—linens, serges, tulles—and are usually effective, particularly with white, black and white and dark blue; but the color is trying.

Pink is one of the best summer hat colors, and beautiful hats are shown in the soft pastel tones of pink trimmed in big soft roses shading through the lavender and purples, or in black mouseline roses and foliage or in ostrich plumes shading through dull pinks and smoky grays.

TO KEEP FLOWERS

If you want to send cut flowers any distance, put the ends in pieces of raw potato and they will keep nicely for 10 or 11 days.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

LACE-TRIMMED MARQUISETTE

Semi-princess gown with panel effect.

SEMI-PRINCESS gowns are both smart and generally becoming. This one is trimmed in an exceptionally effective manner. The long lines giving a panel effect are becoming, yet no great amount of labor is involved.

In the illustration, marquisette is trimmed with lace and embroidered banding, but for gowns of this kind can be utilized every thin material that can be tucked successfully. Cotton nets, both plain and flowered, are being extensively worn this season and would be charming so made. Lawn, batiste and the like are quite as appropriate as the marquisette, and thin soft silks are made in lingerie style.

The blouse is made with seams over the shoulders and under-arm seams only, the sleeves being cut in one with the skirt is five-gored.

The trimming is all applied on indicated lines. The combination of wide and narrow banding is effective and fashionable, but if something still daintier is wanted, the wide banding could be omitted and some simple design embroidered in the spaces so left, and this design could be worked in French style or couched over a simple outline pattern.

For a woman of medium size the gown will require 8 yards of material 27 inches wide, 5 1/2 yards 36 or 5 1/2 yards 44, with 5 1/2 yards of wide, and 20 yards of narrow banding.

A pattern (7023), sizes 34 to 42 bust,

can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



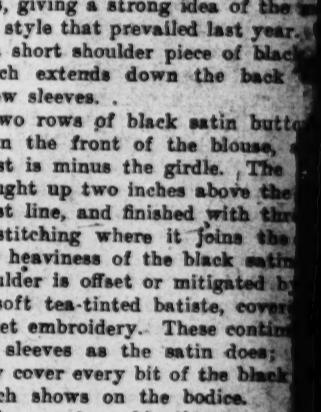
GOWNS GOOD FOR SUMMER DAYS

Graceful designs and new combinations.

NOW that white linen has given way to dark linen for one-piece frocks, women are taking advantage of the fashion and making up many gowns to offset the heat of summer days.

One of the attractive designs turned out by a well-known dressmaker has a simulated tunic skirt which is effective. It has a deep hem attached to a long upper skirt that falls over it in tunic fashion. This upper skirt is trimmed with five inches of lattice-work made out of coarse linen cord, and in its turn is edged with two inches of linen.

The high waist is met by a short peasant blouse with a renaissance shoulder, which means a V-shaped open wedge from collar to elbow. This is filled in with the lattice-work of linen cords placed over a foundation of white batiste into a guimp and lower sleeves. It is usually a separate garment, multi-



The usual combinations made model are ercu and black, light and black, and king's blue and black. The last is the kind of gown that nearly every woman can wear, and which is a commonplace.

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Vacation Sale

NEMO CORSETS are sold all over the world; but you may not be able to find them in remote vacation places. Therefore—take your Nemos with you! Get a full supply from the ample stock your dealer has secured for the 1911 "Vacation Sale," which is—

NOW IN PROGRESS

Thousands of women have learned to look for our annual Vacation Sale, for it insures them corsets that will WEAR ALL SUMMER.

The famous "Nemo Batiste" is better than ever this year—thin and light, but strong as any ordinary coutil, and a fine conductor of heat—carries off perspiration, keeps you cool and comfortable.

Nemo Batiste Corsets

A MODEL FOR EVERY FIGURE

—all with the wonderful style and comfort made possible by the use of Nemo Lastikops Webbing:

SELF-REDUCING CORSETS—\$3, \$4, \$5 and \$10

LASTIKOPS CORSETS (Slender)—\$3.00 and \$5.00

THE HOUSEHOLD

PHOTOGRAPH RAIL

One of the bedrooms in the house which we have hired is a dainty little fair in blue and white, and the only objection to it is that it has a photograph rail around it. What would look well on this in place of photographs, or would a few of them look all right? asks a correspondent of the Ladies' Home Journal, which says:

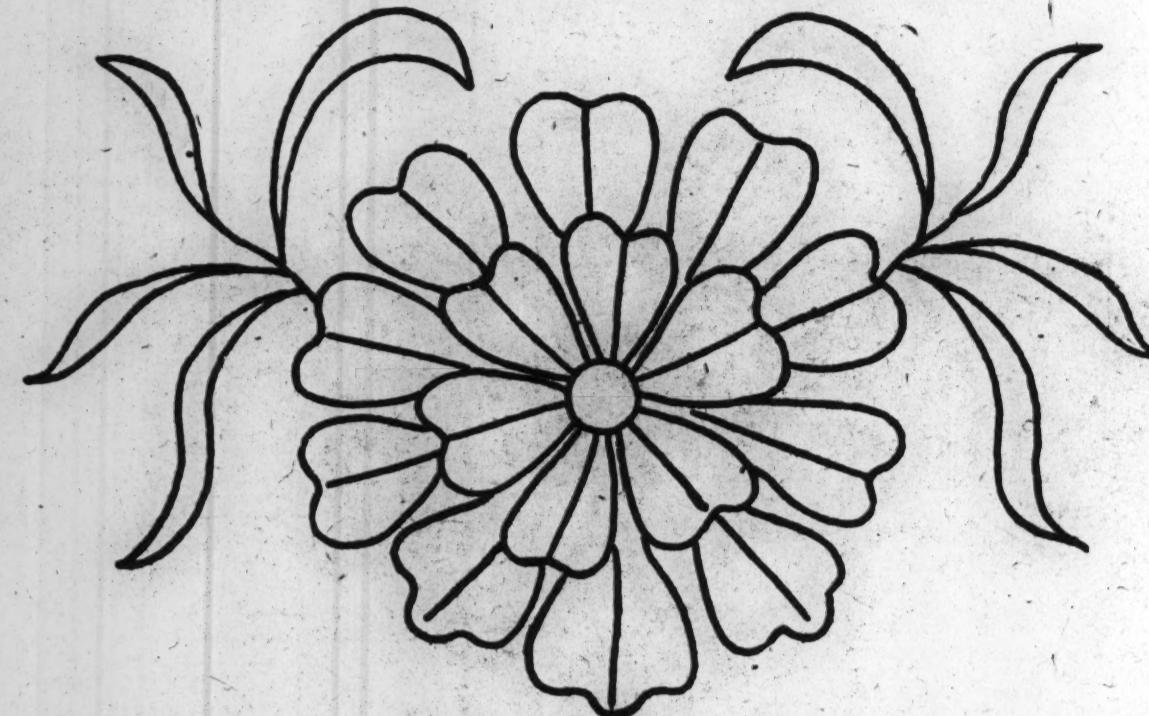
"A few photographs on this rail, if they are framed simply and in good taste, will look quite proper and far better than to have it filled from one end to the other with pictures of people who perhaps do not mean much to you, and whose photographs have little to recommend them as decoration. Besides the few pictures one cares to have occupy so conspicuous a position there are few things that properly go on a rail of this kind; but if you happen to have a few pretty bits of china, pewter or brass they will add to the interest of the room, but only an occasional piece."

KEG FLOWER POT

An artistic flower pot can be made from an old paint keg—one made of oak preferred. Saw off one of the ends, sawing two-thirds of the keg, remove the hoop and scrape the paint or varnish from the wood. Sand the hoops and paint them with bronze and stain the wood a dark color, allowing the stain to show; then replace the hoops and drive them tightly in place. Fasten them to the keg by boring holes through both hoop and stave and driving pins in the holes. Bore several holes in the bottom of the keg for drainage. Attach strap handles on opposite sides of the keg.—*Popular Mechanics*.

EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR A CENTERPIECE

Wallachian motif, with leaves and center of flower worked solid.



THE Wallachian motif is a simple and effective design for a centerpiece. The leaves and center of the flower are worked solid and the flower is done in the Wallachian stitch, which consists in a close buttonhole, starting each leaf in the center, at the narrowest part, and bringing the purled edge to the outside. The stitches should be slanted a little. Mercerized cotton No. 14 may be used.

PROBLEM OF GETTING ALONG

Young couple that managed well and have a home.

YOU can't save anything? John's salary is \$200 a month and you are head over heels in debt? And it just seems as if you will never get square with the world and get ahead a little?

Do you know Morris and his wife Marie, who live away down on your street? Morris gets only \$100 a month, and, although they have been married but six years, they have during that time paid for the little house they are living in. They had about \$500 in the bank when they were married. Some of it went for furniture and the remainder of it was spent as the first payment on their home. Possibly their house is not the best investment they might have found for their money, but it is a whole lot better than paying rent and not having any permanent return for their money, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Morris and Morris have a little bank account, too. Besides paying the monthly instalment on their home, they have every month since they were married put \$5 in the bank. A large part of their savings was used last year when baby arrived, but they still have a little over \$100 left.

They stint dreadfully, you say? No, they don't. They manage well! Morris keeps a certain small amount of his salary aside to pay his personal expenses downtown. Then he allows for a certain monthly average to meet the expenses of insurance, fuel, light and taxes. And now that he owns his home, he is spending for repairs and improvements on his house a part of the money that formerly was used to pay the monthly instalment on it.

Morris has yearly allowance for her clothes. It is pretty small, but she manages to get a good suit every other year, and the year she does not buy a suit she gets a pretty dress. She trims her own hats and makes her own waists and house dresses. She does not have all the latest furbelows of fashion, but she makes a very neat, well groomed appearance.

Morris gets but \$25 a month to spend for groceries, yet she manages so well that the food on her table is always wholesome and appetizing. Morris makes a garden and Marie seldom buys vegetables in the summer except potato.

toes. Then they keep a few chickens, and Marie seldom needs to buy eggs or chickens for her table. Besides, Marie does all her own baking, preserving and pickling, and that is far more economical than buying all one's bread, cake, preserves, jellies, jams and pickles.

Morris and Marie have never allowed themselves to go into debt. If they cannot pay cash for anything they do not get it.

Of course, Marie and Morris can't spend much money for pleasure. But often Morris saves enough over his personal expenses to take Marie to see a good play. And once in a while Marie saves enough from her allowance to give a little dinner or party to the friends that she and her husband care for most.

ZWIEBACK IN MILK

Zwieback will be enjoyed eaten either as crackers, or soaked in milk. Dissolve half a cake of compressed yeast in half a cupful of lukewarm water, and add it to one cupful of scalded and cooled milk and one cupful of water; add three cupfuls of flour, beat thoroughly and set in a warm place to rise. When light, add three fourths of a cupful of softened butter, three well-beaten eggs, half a cupful of sugar, and flour sufficient to knead firmly. When smooth and elastic, cover and set in warm place to rise until doubled in bulk, then shape into long, narrow, flat loaves and bake in a slow oven 50 minutes. When very cold, cut into slices half an inch thick and brown in a slow oven to a pale yellow. During damp weather it is well to put the zwieback in the oven occasionally, to preserve its crispness.—Rural New Yorker.

RICE IMPROVED

Rice has a better flavor if washed in hot water instead of cold before cooking, says the Portland Express and Advertiser.

If rice is not disturbed during the boiling process, the berries will be whole, dry and easily digested. A few drops of lemon juice added to the water will make it whiter and finer flavored.



The Latest Word on Smart Hair Pieces for Summer Wear

Is Told by My New and Original Creation

THE "PSYCHE" KNOT

It is made of soft, naturally wavy hair that resists dampness and perspiration, without stems, on a featherweight skeleton frame that admits ventilation to the hair.

PERMANENT HAIR WAVING WILL LAST FOREVER

Write for Beautiful Illustrations of my Exclusive Hair Pieces. You may order safely by letter as I guarantee absolute satisfaction.

A. Simonson

Everything for the Hair

506 FIFTH AVENUE

Just above 42 Street

NEW YORK CITY

Largest and Best Establishment of its Kind

TRIED RECIPES

VEAL AND TOAST

FOR four persons take 2½ pounds of leg of veal, set in frying pan with a tablespoonful of butter, and brown on all sides; season with salt, pepper and paprika. Then set in stewpan with two cupfuls of water and the butter in which it was browned. Slice over it one tomato, one onion, one carrot, and throw in part of bay leaf. Cover, let simmer and brown for three hours, fire very slow. Now take a small package of white noodles (any grocery), boil in salted water until tender, strain and fry in butter. Get ready three cornered pieces of buttered toast, set your veal in the middle of a large chop platter, set the toast around it, and put little heaps of the fried noodles on the toast. Make a thick gravy of the remainder of the substance in the stewpan by adding a little water and thickening. Serve plain boiled potatoes with this, and cover with gravy.

BOILED TROUT

Take a good sized trout, clean and lay in salt water for half an hour; take out and boil in clear water in a cloth for one hour; turn out on a platter while fish is boiling. Make the sauce as follows: Fry one small onion in butter until light brown; strain one can tomatoes and put in a stew pan; add the onion and pepper and salt and some chopped parsley; let it boil and thicken; pour over fish after removing from cloth and serve.

CREAMED FISH

Cut in pieces two and one half or three pounds of fresh fish and four medium sized onions. Add large handful salt and five bay leaves. Cover with boiling water and boil fish five to 10 minutes. When fish is done, drain off water and lift fish out with a fork. Then put the following sauce in dish and boil: Two and one half cupfuls milk, one heaping teaspoonful flour, one heaping teaspoonful sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one half teaspoonful pepper, one quarter teaspoonful allspice, tip of knife cloves, and large piece of butter size of an egg. Last add two tablespoonsful vinegar. Let this boil and then put fish in and let boil a few minutes longer.—Mexican Herald.

OLD-FASHIONED GINGER BREAD

Cream one half cup of butter, add to it gradually one half cup of brown sugar. Continue beating and add the juice and rind of half a lemon and one well beaten egg. Beat again thoroughly. Add one half cup each of molasses and sour cream or milk, into which one half level teaspoonful of soda has been stirred. Mix them well together and then stir in gradually two cups of flour, one half tablespoonful of ginger, and one half teaspoonful each of baking powder and cinnamon. Turn it into a cake pan and bake slowly for an hour.

WOMAN CRICKETER

Not only was the father of Dr. W. G. Grace an excellent cricketer, but his mother was also an apt exponent of the game. A Yorkshire veteran once said, "I think the mother was a better player than the father. She was the only lady I ever saw who could throw a ball. She could throw one 60 to 70 yards, and do it well, too. I have seen her field the ball splendidly when we have been at practice." Dr. Grace remembers sitting all day with his mother in a pony carriage, watching his father captain a Bristol twenty-two against Clarke's All England team, many of whom wore top hats.

LEFTOVER FRUIT

When there are stewed prunes at hand a dessert which will give no hint of its humble origin is available in a few moments, says the Washington Herald. Add a few drops of orange extract to the juice, unless flavor has been put in while cooking; stone, chop the fruit fine. To every cup of the prune pulp put two well-beaten whites of eggs. Set away in the ice chest to chill thoroughly and serve in tall glasses surmounted with whipped cream. It must be very cold or the flavor is lost.

LUNCHEON FAVOR

A novel favor for the luncheon for the club-elect is a bonbon slipper made of white paper with touches of gold, says the Washington Herald. A dainty silk bag which fits inside may be used to hold anything the hostess wishes to give her guests.



The Kindel Kind

The combination parlor davenport and full size bed—change made without moving from wall; bedding all and easy a child operates it. Roomy wardrobe box under. Has luxurious Turkish springs. Cannot close accidentally.

ASK YOUR DEALER, OR WRITE TO US.

KINDEL BED CO.



DIAMOND STATE FIBRE

ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER

Waste Cans, Trucks, Boxes and Corners of All Kind. Last Indefinitely. We make Fibre for all purposes—in sheets, rods, tubes, washers, disks, and special shapes. Trunk Fibre in standard colors, and all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Bands. DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.



SOUP-MAKING FOR BEGINNERS

Lesson given to girls' club in Kansas.

ELEMENTARY cooking, as taught to the Girls' Home Economics Club affiliated with the Kansas State Agricultural College, gives the following directions for making soup:

When we plan to have soup for dinner or supper, unless we have stock on hand or cold meat on hand which may be used, take the trimmings from the beefsteak that has been used for dinner together with any scraps that may be saved from a previous meal; chop them up as fine as possible, add a shred of onion, a clove, a peppercorn, a little piece of a bay leaf, together with a sprig of parsley or celery, and cover the whole with cold water. Allow to soak an hour, and then place the vessel containing the mixture on the stove, and let it simmer gently for several hours, or until you need the stock. Before using it is well to remove the spices, and afterwards the stock may be cleared or uncleared, according to preference. If it has much fat or oil on it, it is better to let it cool so that the fat can be removed easily; but if one can't afford to wait, with a shallow spoon remove as much of the visible oil as possible, or to suit the taste. If it is desired to remove all the fat, wrap a tiny piece of ice in a bit of clean cloth, and skim the remaining particles off by this means.

Tomato Soup—One quart can or one quart of stewed tomatoes, one carrot, one bay leaf, two tablespoonsfuls of butter, one level teaspoonful of salt, one pint of stock or water, one onion, a few celery tops or a saltspoonful of celery meal, particularly in cold weather. Stock should be seasoned to taste before serving. Beef stock is used with macaroni or vermicelli in soups, while with rice and barley chicken or matzo stock is better. In thickening soups corn starch makes a clearer soup than flour, and need not be used quite so generously.

If it is desired to clear the soup stock for use as consomme or bouillon, take the white of an egg or a little bit of raw beefsteak chopped fine, stir either

CURTAINS LEAD TO QUERIES

One of pretty features of a village tea-room.

AUTOMOBILISTS and pedestrians who drop into a certain pretty tea-room perched on a hill just outside an old New England village for a cup of tea and the dainties for which the place is noted always feel the cool, restful air of the place and its quiet cheeriness, but few probably go to the trouble to account for the number of seemingly expensive flower and plant baskets and boxes arranged generously about the room or for the character of the pretty curtains that flutter in the breeze at this point.

The room is in brown and yellow, and there is a touch of yellow in gleams of copper and brass here and there and in the candle shade panels and usually in the flowers. The table settings are of white undecorated china and glass—the latter in delicate design.

The furniture is oak, dark and plain,

but lighter and not so massive as the mission type.

The walls are covered with brown crash in about the shade of the oak, and around the room there is a shelf on which there are a goodly number of antique pieces of china, brass,

pepper and copper, all family relics and not in confusing number.

More than one person has asked what the curtains were made of.

This is what the little woman who is responsible for the enterprise said about them:

Cheese cloth that cost about 10 cents a yard was cut into curtain lengths and hemmed for the rod at the top and the finish at the bottom. Then the cur-

tains were plunged into a washtub filled with cold water, and as soon as they were thoroughly wet they were taken one by one, a round pole was run through the hem at each end and the curtain was hung to dry in an up and down position. But before leaving it the curtain was pushed onto the stick in wrinkles until it was the width of its window and then the wrinkles at top and bottom were made to correspond as nearly as possible.

In the process of drying, with the pole at the bottom dragging downward, the wrinkles became fixed folds and the general texture of the curtain took on a crepe-like look. The curtains were not, of course, wrung when they came from the water.

The baskets are another story. They are the invention of one of the paper houses which has introduced its product into everything but actually wearable clothes and housekeeping dishes and utensil.—New York Sun.

HAS SMART EFFECT

The latest material for tailor suits is shot silk serge in dark blue and green, crimson and black, steel gray and mauve, and other combinations. The effect is extremely smart. Collar and cuffs of velvet, and, of course, the new direc-toire jabot of cambric and lace, very broad at the top and dwindling to nothing ere reaching the waist, complete this chic effect.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Custard Pie

Is one to be enjoyed by the whole family—good for children as well as for grown-ups. To make it creamy, rich and of fine flavor use Borden's Evaporated Milk as follows:

RECIPE

Dilute one can of Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk with three times as much water, add to this four eggs well beaten, a pinch of salt, a little grated nutmeg or ground cinnamon and sufficient sugar to sweeten to taste. Line two small or one large pie plate with plain paste (deep pie plates are preferable), fill with the mixture and bake in a quick oven for one-half hour.

**Borden's Evaporated Milk
PEERLESS BRAND**



**BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
Leaders of Quality**

BOSTON UNIVERSITY DEGREES CONFERRED ON 240 GRADUATES

(Continued from Page One.)

the graduating class of the college of liberal arts of the university attended the class day exercises yesterday afternoon at the college building, Boylston and Exeter streets.

The Alumni Association of Boston



ANTONIO CHAZIO.

University law school held its annual meeting and banquet at the Exchange Club last evening with more than 100 members.

Officers chosen for the year are: President, Fletcher Ranney of Boston; vice-president, Judge John D. McLaughlin; secretary, Daniel T. O'Connell of Dor-

DEMOCRATS TO OPEN CAMPAIGN WITH RUSH IN MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Democrats are planning to launch on June 24 one of the strongest organizations the party has ever had in this state, and John F. McDonald, chairman of the state committee, says that commencing with the meeting to be held at Canobie Lake, Salem, N. H., action will be started which will not abate until the night of election.

County Democratic clubs are being organized in every county in the state and at the Canobie Lake celebration two of the largest, those of Essex and Middlesex counties, will have charge.

Congressman McGillicuddy of Maine has promised he will be present unless business at Washington prevents. Speakers from the West are to talk on national questions and the Democratic members of Congress from Massachusetts are to discuss state affairs. Mayor Fitzgerald will also attend.

HULL OF WRECKED BATTLESHIP MAINE RISING ABOVE WATER

HAVANA, Cuba.—With the water around the wreck of the battleship Maine lowered precisely five feet, experts today are making a thorough examination of all sections of the vessel. On June 15 pumping will be resumed and the water level reduced another five feet. The bottom is expected to be reached in three to four weeks.

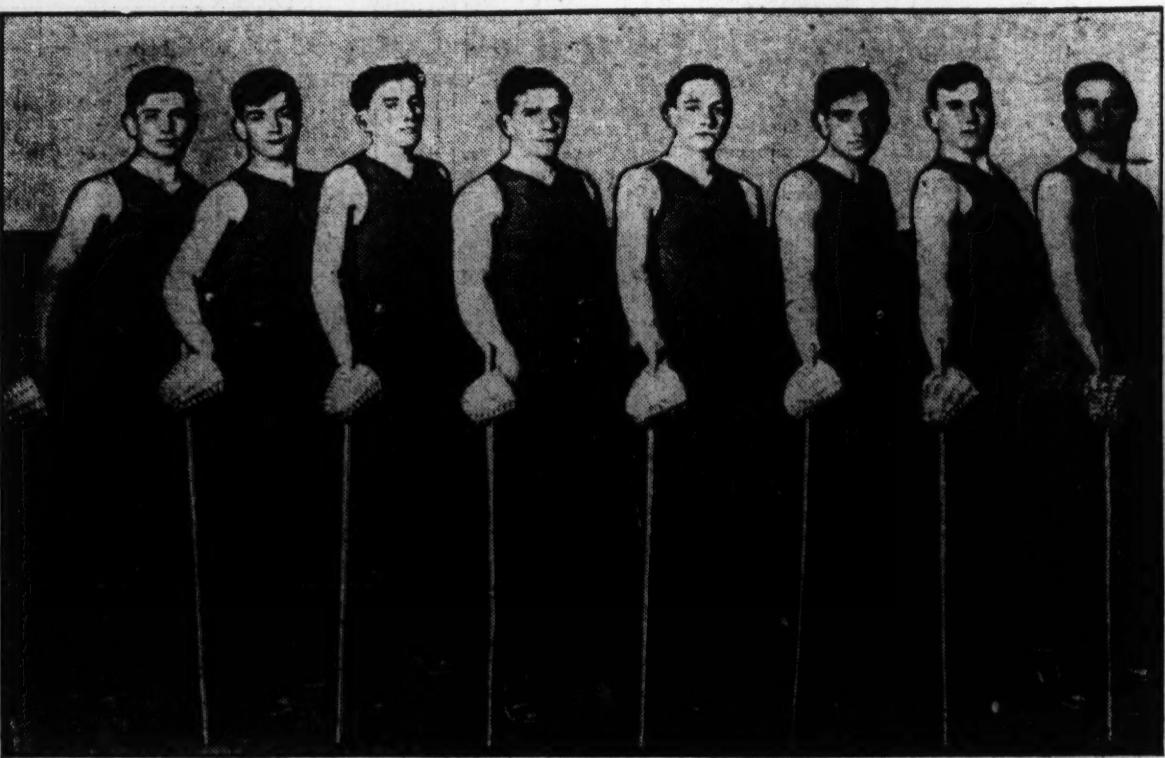
LUCIEN S. STORRS TO HEAD TROLLEY NEW HAVEN LINES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—New Haven railroad interests, according to advice just received here from sources of high authority connected with the steam and electric systems controlled by the corporation, contemplate making Lucien S. Storrs of this city the managing head of the trolley lines which are owned wholly or in part by the New Haven company.

Mr. Storrs, who is president of the New England Investment & Security Company and vice-president of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway company, is slated to resign about July 1 from the presidency of the first company, and to be elected vice-president of the Connecticut company, the Rhode Island company and the Vermont company, the companies which control the New Haven trolley holdings in these states, and of which Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, is president.

It is understood that Mr. Storrs will be succeeded by J. T. Harmer, who is now the company's comptroller, as president of the New England Investment & Security Company, and that Mr. Harmer will have direct control of the New Haven trolley roads in Massachusetts, except the Berkshire road. Mr. Storrs is to be in control of this newly acquired Berkshire property in order to develop it.

SOMMER ATHLETIC TEAM DANCES FOR BOYS



Young men from city playgrounds of Newark, N. J., give exhibition at last session of federated clubs conference.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

JANE ADDAMS AT LAST SESSION OF BOYS' CONFERENCE

Jane Addams of Hull house, Chicago, was the chief figure at the final session of the fifth annual conference of the federated boys' clubs at Brookline Tuesday evening.

Thomas Chew of Fall River was reelected president of the organization.

Frank A. Day of Boston was reelected treasurer, George N. Putnam of Boston secretary and Arthur B. Leach executive secretary. The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of Providence was elected first vice-president and Jacob A. Riis second vice-president.

The conference was brought to a close Tuesday evening with a rally, at which the boys' club movement from the boys' standpoint was discussed and an organization from Newark, N. J., known as the Sommer athletic dancers, gave an exhibition of athletic dancing.

EVERETT ELECTS TWO COUNCILMEN AT SPECIAL POLL

Everett had a special election yesterday, when two councilmen were elected, one each from wards 2 and 4.

John Bowman won the dual contest in ward 4, while in ward 2, what was expected to be no contest turned out to be a battle of "stickers." Ernest E. Batchelder, the only candidate whose name appeared printed on the ballot, won out by nine votes over Jessie M. Hall, father of the late Councilman Frank W. Hall, to fill whose place the election was held.

Monjeau then sued Sparrow, seeking a conveyance of lots 3 and 4 or the value of his house.

Before the hearing was finished the parties entered into negotiations with a view to a settlement, and the case was postponed to June 17.

NEW SITE FOR LAWRENCE PAPER.

An important real estate deal was put through at Lawrence Tuesday, when Hildreth & Rogers, publishers, acquired the Thornton property on Essex street, where they plan to operate their newspaper. The price paid was \$80,000.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct buildings were

FANNY B. ADAMS LEAVES \$1,200,000

DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Fanny B. Adams of Quincy, widow of John Quincy Adams, the descendant of two Presidents, allowed by Judge Flint in the Norfolk probate court today, leaves a \$1,200,000 estate to her sons, Charles F. Adams, second of Concord and Arthur Adams of Quincy, and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Homans of Boston. The two sons are named as executors and each of them will give a bond of \$1,000,000.

Earl Ovington, who figured prominently in the air meet at Columbus, O., last week, carrying off most of the prizes, has contracted to make a 50-mile cross-country flight during the Metz meet. His intention is to fly from Waltham to Beverly, where he will deliver an invitation to President Taft's family to attend the exhibition. Mr. Ovington flies a 70-horse power Blériot, which will be on the ground tomorrow. He estimates that he can develop 50 miles an hour.

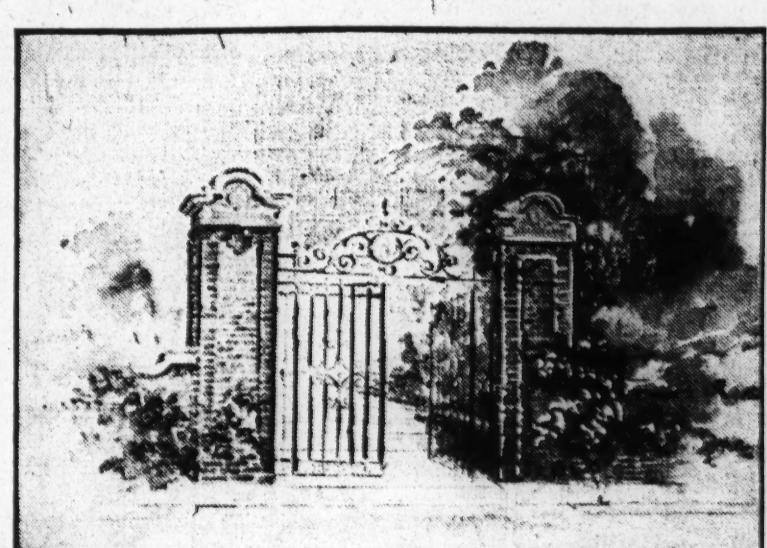
CLAIMED CONGRESSMAN AS KIN.

NEW YORK—Leonard J. Boultell was the name given by a man arraigned today on a charge of having attempted to kill himself. He said he was a son of former Congressman Boultell of Illinois, now minister to Switzerland, but later changed his story and said that he was a "relative of Congressman Boultell." He was remanded for examination.

ALUMNAE TO RAISE \$50,000.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—A resolution was passed by the Christian College alumnae at its session recently urging that \$50,000 be raised for the endowment of the college. A friend of the institution has agreed to give \$25,000 toward the endowment if the alumnae raise the same amount.

ORNAMENTAL GATE AT TUFTS COLLEGE



Dearborn memorial, gift to their alma mater by the Tufts class of 1900, is expected to be ready class day.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

SALE ON HARRISON AVENUE.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society are the grantors today in the sale of the property at 34 Harrison avenue, near Beach street, in the Chinatown district of the South End, to Elizabeth Ramsdell. The parcel consists of a four-story brick structure, standing on 903 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$18,000. The total assessment is \$21,000.

In the West End of the city proper Abraham J. Davis has just sold to Charles G. Halport the property at 12 Pitts street, near Green street, comprising a three and one half story brick building and 1000 square feet of land, all taxed on \$6300, of which amount \$4800 is on the lot.

Robert H. Ford has acquired the frame house and 2924 square feet of land, being the estate at 305 Norfolk street, Dorchester, running through to the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, near Nelson street. Camelia Whittmore is the grantor. The assessors' rating is \$4600, including \$1000 on the land.

Another Dorchester sale involves the frame house and 2990 square feet of land at 64 Erie street, near Elmo street, owned by Israel R. Woodside, who sells to Hyman Friedberg, title coming through James B. Fitzgerald. The entire rating is \$4400, with \$900 on the land.

Harvard College at Farnsworth K. Baker est. Standiford st.; r. \$1.

Harold H. Hurd to Charlotte A. Baker est. Standiford st.; r. \$1.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY & CO., 108 Washington St., Boston. Reputable firm by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

ACTIVE SHOEING

ACTIVE SHOEING—By our new process of shoe making we make the feet fit. SMALL, 383 Boylston st., Boston.

ANDIRONS

Fire Place Goods, Gas Fixtures, refined lacquered; Fire Extinguishers. BOSTON BRASS ANDIRON CO., 108 Utica St.

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st. Tel. B. B. 3600.

ARTIST

JOHN H. TURNER, 306 Berkeley bldg., Boston. Paintings, illuminated mottoes, books, Lesson Markers 25c; Quarterly Holder 25c. Double set of Markers and Quar. Holders 60c. Catalogue on request.

ART

REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

ART—(FLORENTINE)

JOSEPHUS MUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 202 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS CARLETON'S, 312 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenirs, Post Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Bromfield st.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for interior decoration and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 66 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES W. H. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston.—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

BRASS-CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, for household and janitors' use.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

AT PROSPERITY STATION.

Lot's of joy is goin' to be Comin' to the nation; Train that brings Prosperity Right at the station! (Fellers, don't you all be late When the train rolls through yer state!) —Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

SURE WAY.

Prospective Tenant—I always pay as I go. Cautious Landlord—Not with me; you will pay as you move in.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

OBLING JANITOR.

"Have you a spare room in your flat?" "No; but I stand in with the janitor, and when I have a guest overnight he lets me use the telephone booth."—Popular Mechanics.

IN 1950.

"Do you remember the old swimming hole where we learned to swim?" "Yes, and also the old flying hole, where we learned to fly!"—Washington Herald.

CITY'S GREAT NEED.

"Well, what do you think of our city?" "It is very lively." "Lively? Yes, we all know that, but how do you like it?" "I can't say that I am favorably impressed by it."

"It seems to be in need of a back yard beautiful movement."—Chicago Record-Herald.

CAREFUL BUTCHER.

The Marketer—Aren't you wasting a good deal of that steak in trimming it? The Butcher—No, ma'am; I weighed it first.—Toledo Blade.

EVERY LANE HAS A TURN.

Took 'em a long time, but the greasers finally got the skids under Diaz.—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington St., Boston. KODAK, Leicas, Film and Supplies. Developing and Printing.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARD ENGRAVERS

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards artistically engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869. 30 Bromfield st.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

O'S C BAND Carbons and Ribbons. OFFICE SPECIALTY CO., 170 Summer st., Boston. Agents Edison Business Photopraphy.

YOU'LL COME BACK AFTER MORE. United Carbon Co., Boston Stock Deposit and Trust Co.'s bldg. Phone F. H. 2850.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

ADIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st. Tel. B. B. 3600.

CLOTHING

JOHN H. TURNER, 306 Berkeley bldg., Boston. Paintings, illuminated mottoes, books, Lesson Markers 25c; Quarterly Holder 25c. Double set of Markers and Quar. Holders 60c. Catalogue on request.

COATS

REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

CORSET

SHIRLEY, 108 Washington St., Boston. Agents Edison Business Photopraphy.

CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON!

"Where only the fairest bloom." 43 Bromfield st. Phone Hill 388.

PENN THE FLORIST.

"Where only the fairest bloom." 43 Bromfield st. Phone Hill 388.

ZINN THE FLORIST.

1 Park st., next to the church.

Violet, Roses and Chrysanthemums NOW.

A. COPELON, 607 Boylston st. Transfer Flower Shop. Roses, Violets, everything that blooms. Phone B. B. 1037-3.

CAPLAN—FLORIST.

144 Massachusetts ave., telephone 1068.

FLASHLIGHTS AND BATTERIES

THE REPAIR CO., 100 Washington St., Boston. Batteries, Flashlights, batteries, bulbs, standard batteries, sterling lamps.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

HIGH-GRADE LINE OF FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM AND BON BONS. BOVA, 16 Huntington av., Boston.

MRS. GEORGE STOWE, 587 Commonwealth ave.—Perfect lines guaranteed. fittings by appointment. B. B. 5134-L.

CUTLERY

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington St., Boston. Everything in good cutlery.

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Best English, German and American makes.

DELICATESSEN

SHIRLEY, 108 Washington St., Boston. Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

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J. C. SAWYER, 10 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.

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E. A. CARLISLE AND POPE CO., 2 Southbridge St., Boston. Doors, Windows and Screens. Specialty, Fir Doors. Tel. Haymarket 1283.

GARMENTS FOR LADIES

CHAS. H. HURWITCH, 32 New St., Boston. Specially Designed Garments for Ladies.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks and Candle Shades. Fixtures refined and repaired.

GOLD AND SILVER PLATING

W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furrier—Repairing, remodeling and redyeing. 175 Tremont st. Phone Oxford 2643-1.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 726-728 Washington st. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. CARRIE W. BROWN, Shampooing, Hairdressing, Manicure and Pedicure. Tel. Oxford 4309 M. 2 Park sq., room 67-68.

MRS. MACHALE, 420 Boylston st. Hair goods and all the hair accessories a specialty. Tel. B. B. 3497.

15 TEMPLE PLACE—BACKWARD Shampoo. ALICE B. MACMONAGLE, 15 L. DE CHATEAUX, MISS LOVELY.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 48 Winter st., Room 31.

HATTERS

WM. H. BAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and restrung; hats banded and bound while you wait. 50c.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

GEO. A. BROWN, dealer in Decorative Furnishings, Furniture, Rugs and Wall Papers. 410A Boylston st., Boston.

JEWELRY, ETC.

E. P. SAWTELLE, 42 Huntington ave., Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks; high grade repairing and adjusting.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892), Gold, jewelry, fans, combs, Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

KODAKS AND PICTURES

ENTIRE STOCK of the ART SHOP CO. 50c. on the dollar. ARTHUR W. HUBBARD, 49 Bromfield st., Boston.

LADIES' WAISTS

WEAR THE TREMONT WAIST—Costs no more than ordinary waists. Sold only by THE OLIVE SHIRT and COLLAR CO., 121 Tremont st., Boston.

LIBERAL FAN.

"There's the greatest philanthropist in this section."

"Did he give a million to charity?"

"Naw-w-w-w! He has agreed to pay for all the baseballs our team uses for the next 10 years!"—Spokane Chronicle.

PRactical IN HIS WAY.

"A primrose by a river's brim"

He did despise.

A big red cabbage was to him

A better prize.

—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

REGULAR ADVERTISERS

Rud-a-dub! Rud-a-dub!

All the boarders awake.

'Tis the cook with a club

Founding steak.

—Los Angeles Express.

SILK GLOVES Ningara, Maid and Kayser; black, white and fancy shades. For sale by L. HIRSH, 250 Huntington ave.

LAUNDRY

CHICKENING HAND LAUNDRY, 235 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleansing and dyeing. Tel. 3904-1 B. B.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. HELEN M. RICH, EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, 107 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. Tel. 1346 B. B.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

P. N. CORSETS improve the figure; \$1.00 and up. C. A. BONELLI & CO., 270 Mass. ave. Tel. B. B. 667-W.

FISHING TACKLE

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good fishing tackle.

FRENCH PATTERNS

FRENCH PATTERN CO.—Suits and Dress Patterns, cut to measure. Visit Patterns, 101 West st., Boston.

GARMENT CLEANING

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington street, Boston. Everything in good cleaning.

LINEN SPECIALTIES

STAMPED LINEN GOODS TO EM-BROIDER—LINEN SPECIALTIES CO., 59 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

MEN'S WEAR

COLONIAL SHIRT CO.—Men's Furnishings, Hats, 222 Mass. ave., 453 Columbus ave., 28 Huntington st., Boston.

MIRRORS

FRAMED and unframed mirrors of every description. Old mirrors resilvered. BOS-TON MIRROR CO., Mfrs., 60 Sudbury st.

CONGRESS INVESTIGATORS INTO STEEL COMBINE



Left to right the representatives are as follows: H. Olin Young, Michigan; Charles L. Bartlett, Georgia; A. O. Stanley, Kentucky, chairman; Jack Beall, Texas; M. W. Littleton, New York, and D. J. McGillicuddy of Maine. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts has been added to the committee since the picture was taken.

'FORCED TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON ON US,' ASSERTS JUDGE GARY

(Continued from Page One.)

These facts at a time when the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the steel corporation could hardly have been called consummated. I regret that 'reasons of state' then existed which prevented the giving of this information to the people of the United States.

"I am delighted to know that, whatever those 'reasons of state' were, they no longer exist, and Congress will at last be furnished with the information which has so long been refused."

MISSIONARY SHIP FOR LABRADOR

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfel's missionary schooner, the Lorna Doone, was awaiting a favorable wind late this afternoon, having taken out her clearance papers three days ago with the intention of sailing for St. Anthony, N. S. It was thought unlikely that she would leave port today.

The schooner's coming trip, it is expected, will be her last one to Labrador. She has a cargo of supplies for the fishermen in that country, including clothing, books, oil, food and coal. After this voyage the Lorna Doone will be sold and her place will be taken by the George Clewett, a three-masted schooner, which is being completed in New York. The Clewett has been presented to the cause by George Clewett of that city.

SAYS REBELS ARE NOT SOCIALISTS

WASHINGTON—In his official capacity as one of the international secretaries of the Socialist party, Representative Berger of Wisconsin today repudiated the designation of revolutionists in Lower California as "Socialists."

"There is no Socialist party in Mexico to my knowledge," he said. "The marauders in Lower California may be anything and everything to Madero, but they certainly aren't Socialists. If marauding makes a Socialist, Raisuli would be a first class one. I am quite certain that the insurrectos in Lower California never heard of Socialism."

PLASS EVIDENCE NEARLY ALL IN

It is expected that the government will finish putting in its evidence today against the Rev. Norman Plass of the Redeemable Investment Company, on a charge of use of the mails with intent to defraud.

Charles E. Claranan, a postoffice inspector, testified to raiding the premises of the company for evidence.

RUBBER COMPANY SUES B. & M.

The Converse Rubber Shoe Company of Malden today sued the Boston & Maine railroad for \$500,000 damages, alleging that the fire which burned the company's factory last February was caused by sparks from the railroad company's locomotives.

BULL WILL CASE IS RESUMED.

ALFRED, Me.—The fourth week of the hearing on the contested will of Mrs. Olaf Bull was begun in the probate court for York county today, with Joseph G. Thorp, the executor and brother of Mrs. Bull still on the stand.

ORIENTAL RUG BARGAINS

Are our specialty.

Lower prices for good rugs than any other house quotes.

Every rug marked in plain figures. Rugs sent on approval. Charge accounts solicited.

Walter M. Hatch & Co.
43 and 45 Summer Street

WHITE HOUSE OUT WITH A DENIAL OF A ROOSEVELT PACT

(Continued from Page One.)

NEW HAVEN TROLLEY SYSTEMS TO HAVE A NEW MANAGING HEAD

(Continued from Page One.)

this city but no word of any kind has come from him on that question and the White House knows no more about Mr. Roosevelt's future political moves than the rest of the country.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Theodore Roosevelt denied today that he was the source of the story that President Taft could count on his cooperation in the next campaign. Mr. Roosevelt said that promises of his personal support had to come from himself. "I have made none," he added.

BUILDING IS ASSURED AT HARVARD FOR THE GERMANIC MUSEUM

(Continued from Page One.)

To add to the museum, Hugo Lederer, the sculptor of the colossal statue of Bismarck at Hamburg, has given the cast of his monumental "Fighting Man" at the University of Breslau; the prince regent of Bavaria has presented a cast of the equestrian statue of Konrad III at Bamberg cathedral; the Swiss National Museum has given the cast of "St. George on Horseback" from the cathedral at Basle, and Henry W. Putnam of Boston has donated 20 color reproductions of the masterpieces of Jan Van Eyck, Rogier, Vanderweyden and other Flemish artists.

MR. MELLEN GOES TO MAINE MEETING

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven-Boston & Maine system, went from Boston to Portland today to attend a meeting of the directors of the Maine Central railroad.

With Mr. Mellen were Samuel Hemway, a director of the Boston & Maine railroad, and B. Campbell, vice-president of the New Haven road.

Following the directors' meeting in Portland Mr. Mellen, with Morris McDonald, vice-president and general manager of the Maine Central, and the board of directors of that road left for an inspection trip over the lines of the Maine Central.

Mr. Mellen will return to Boston Friday.

PROFESSOR ELIOT JULY 4 ORATOR

Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, has accepted an invitation from Mayor Fitzgerald to give the July 4 oration this year.

The custom of delivering an annual civic oration was inaugurated March 5, 1783, the anniversary of the Boston massacre, and James Lovell was the first orator. Later the occasion was changed to July 4, and John Warren was the first July orator.

Master Daly, son of Representative George T. Daly, has been selected by the mayor to read the Declaration of Independence on July 4.

MAYOR TO URGE UNIFORM SEATS

Mayor Fitzgerald will urge that a uniform design of seats be secured for the parks and public grounds when the new ones are purchased with the appropriation already made. He has consulted with D. Henry Sullivan of the public grounds department and hopes that a design can be agreed upon to replace those now in use as new ones are needed.

BOSTONIANS GREET 'FRIARS.'

Members of the Governor's staff and representatives of the Boston city government were at the South station at 11 o'clock today to greet the Friars, an organization of leading theatrical men and song writers who will give a vaudeville and minstrel entertainment at the Boston theater this afternoon and evening for the benefit of their New York club house.

GOV. FOSS DEFIES PARTY AND SIGNS CAMBRIDGE CHARTER

Governor Foss signed today the bill providing for a new city charter with a commission form of government for Cambridge, despite the protests of Democratic leaders of Cambridge made at a public hearing yesterday.

The measure was also opposed by Representatives Lomasney, Reidy, Conway and other Democratic legislators from Boston, but it had the endorsement of the leading Republican politicians of Cambridge and Boston.

Provision is made for administration of the city's affairs by a commission consisting of five supervisors, one of whom is to be supervisor of administration and ex-officio mayor. The other four are to have charge of the departments of finance, health, public works and public property.

Each of the five supervisors is to be elected at large and shall serve for three years. The mayor is to receive \$5000 a year and the other supervisors \$4000 each.

Provision is also made for a school committee of five members to be elected by districts. The bill becomes effective upon acceptance by a majority of the voters of the city.

Another Veto Rumor

Reports were current at the State House today that Governor Foss might veto the bill providing for a retirement system for state employees. The time for signing the bill expires today.

The bill provides for retiring any of the employees of the commonwealth at a rate of not more than one half of the mean average wages or salary received by the employee in the 10 years next preceding his retirement.

Employees may be retired who have reached 60 years and have been in continuous service of the state for 15 years.

Any employee who has completed a period of 35 years of continuous service may be retired.

Provision is also made for the establishment of a pension fund to which the employees and the commonwealth are to contribute jointly. The employee is to pay not less than 1 nor more than 5 per cent of the annual amount of his wages.

The state is to appropriate the difference necessary to provide for the pension.

A board of retirement is to have charge of the pension system. The three members of this board will serve without pay.

Gov. Foss Signs Bills

Governor Foss today signed these acts and resolves:

To appropriate \$3000 for the Mt. Vernon street archway repairs of pavement.

To appropriate \$1000 for the Tewksbury water bill.

To the South Worcester junction passenger station bill.

Bill for the retirement of justices of the supreme judicial court.

To authorize the harbor and land commissioners to change the location of the reserve channel at South Boston.

For an investigation by the railroad commissioners as to the highway bridge over the Boston & Albany tracks at Mathews street, in Chelsea.

July Sitting Seems Sure

That the Legislature will sit in July now seems certain, the committee on rules having reported today ought to pass on the order to extend to June 14 the time in which committees may report on matters pending before them.

Many important bills are still in committee, and several weeks will be required for the Legislature to take action on them after they have been reported.

Last year the Legislature prorogued June 15 and the year before June 19.

Favorable reports were made today by the Senate committee on ways and means on the bill to appropriate \$75,000.

Governor Appoints

The following appointments were made today by Governor Foss: J. H. C. Gallagher, Chieopee, medical examiner in the fifth Hampden district; William H. Murphy, Marlboro, clerk of the Marlboro police court; Dr. H. E. Doonan of South Hadley, associate medical examiner, third Hampshire district.

FLUSHING, HOLLAND—Lloyd's agent at

Waarden reports that a big ocean liner answering the description of the Oxonian of the Leyland line, en route from New Orleans to Antwerp, is afire off that port. Tugs have been sent to her assistance. If the steamer is the Oxonian she carries no passengers. Most of her cargo is cotton.

Under command of Captain Baker, the Oxonian reached London, May 23, and proceeded to Antwerp. She is a steel, single screw, steamship registered under the English flag, and is 459 feet long.

About five years ago the vessel left the Boston service, after having been for many years assigned to this port.

CONFIRM JUDGE SCHOFIELD.

WASHINGTON—Under suspension of the rules the Senate in executive session Tuesday confirmed the nomination of Judge William Schofield of Massachusetts as judge of the first federal circuit. The nomination of William Henry Lewis of Boston as assistant attorney-general was allowed to lie over until the next executive session.

CONFIRM JUDGE SCHOFIELD.

George Dial, who also is known as Joe Hann and Joe Gahan, and who lives at 68 Beach street, was arraigned before Judge Burke in the municipal court today on a charge of breaking and entering the room of Max Kalish, 6 Seneca street, South End, last evening. He was held in \$5000 for the grand jury.

FALLS UNDER TUNNEL TRAIN.

Just as a north-bound train was entering the Essex street tunnel station this morning, William Taite, 2610 Broadway, New York, fell from the platform and was carried under the train for some distance, sustaining injuries.

Another hearing will be given Thursday.

CONNECTICUT WOMEN LOSE.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The House de-

FOR WOMEN FOLK

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

"Pure and Good," that's our motto.

This trade-mark on Chocolates assures quality



Wise people change and try everything at least once. That is why our business is increasing.

Have You Tried "B" Rose?

"Paragon of Purity."

We change the assortment of "B" Rose Chocolates every month. Send for Sample Box 15c, or ask your confectioner, on sale.

Woodman's Drug Store, 120 Tremont St.

Hannigan's Drug Co., 128 Mass. Ave.

Hannigan's Drug Co., Coolidge Cor.

A. C. Morey, Chestnut Hill, Brookline,

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ington, D. C.

JOHN W. CROOKS CHOCOLATE CO.

80 North Street, Boston

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

C. W. FOSTER CO.
Market House

Hotel, Restaurant and Family Supplies,
Meats, Fish, Delicacies, Fruit, Etc.
209-211 So. Water St., Chicago
Cor. Fifth Ave. Telephone 436 Main

Delicious
Ice Cream
made in
Perfect
Glass
Freezer
absolutely
without crank,
gear or dasher.

B. F. MAC Y
(formerly of F. A. Walker & Co.)
410 BOYLSTON ST.
Near Berkeley. Tel. 3800 B. B.
CIRCULARS.

The Housekeeper's Joy
KANTKLOG
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Vandy-Handy Clothes Pin Bag

The picture shows how it works. Drop the pins in at the top—take 'em out at the side. Tie the bag along the line for the next piece. It saves the clothes pins, saves bags, waste and soiled clothes. Best thing of the kind ever made. Fine for apartment dwellers, too—hang it on a hook in the window.

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

STOCKS ARE WELL SUPPORTED IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

Bearish Pressure Resisted and Declines Do Not Go Far—Much Talk About the Steel Investigation.

LONDON IS NARROW

A concerted movement was made at the opening of the New York market this morning to depress prices. Opening quotations were generally below last night's closing figures, losses ranging half a point. But good resistance was shown and during the first few minutes stocks refused to go down further. The bear faction has had little encouragement for some time past. That there has been some distribution on the advances there is little doubt, but most of the stocks still seem to be in strong hands.

There was a good deal of talk about the probable outcome of the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, the effects of the reduction of prices for steel products and the shrinkage in the steel business generally. But the large short interest which is said to be in Steel has aided largely in keeping up prices of the securities. Covering has been in order at almost every reession.

American telephone advanced well in both the New York and Boston markets. Price changes were somewhat mixed on the local exchange.

Steel opened in New York at 76%, a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ from last night's closing price. It sold up to 77 and again declined fractionally. Union Pacific opened off $\frac{1}{2}$ at 185 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced above 186. Reading was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 159%. It recovered and sold fractionally above last night's closing figure. Erie common and the first and second preferred were in active demand.

Some gains were made by the specialties, but improvement was not on a large scale and business during the first half of the session was quiet. Good gains were made by Western Union, Pittsburgh Steel preferred, Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke and a few other inactive stocks. American Cotton Oil came into prominence by advancing nearly 2 points to 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ before midday. American Telephone was in demand in both New York and Boston markets, selling well above 162.

Utah Consolidated was a strong feature on the local exchange, advancing to 19 before midday after opening at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hancock was lower at 17. The rest of the market vibrated within a fractional range.

At the beginning of the last hour some of the leaders were well above opening prices. Northern Pacific was more than 2 points above the opening. Steel was a good fraction above 77. Missouri Pacific was strong. Further gains were made on the local market by Utah Consolidated, North Butte and United Fruit.

LONDON—The securities markets finished irregular, with consols at the top price, influenced by hopes of a reduction in the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England tomorrow.

Professionals took profits in home rails. After steadiness in the official session Americans developed a drooping tendency on the curb.

Foreigners and mines closed easier. Rio Tinto showed loss of $\frac{1}{2}$ at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$. Continental bourses were irregular.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA—American Railways 44, Cambria Steel 45, Electric Company America 11%, General Asphalt pr. trc. 73%, Lehigh Navigation tru. 88 $\frac{1}{2}$, Lehigh Valley 80 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pennsylvania Steel pf. 106%, Philadelphia Company 58%, Philadelphia Company pf. 44, Philadelphia Electric 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 19 $\frac{1}{2}$, Philadelphia Traction 85 $\frac{1}{2}$, Union Traction 49 $\frac{1}{2}$, United Gas Imp. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICTORIA: General rain tonight; Thursday fair; moderate easterly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Wednesday, unsettled, with some portion of occasional rain tonight; Thursday generally fair.

The rain has been general during the last 24 hours in the eastern portion of the lake region and new England and scattered showers on the south Atlantic coast. Pleasant weather has prevailed in other sections. The temperature continues high in south and southwest sections. Conditions favor for this vicinity cloudy, rainy weather followed by clearing on Thursday.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

9 a.m. 58°12 noon 64
2 p.m. 64
Average temperature yesterday, 55 11-24.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Montreal 72°8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Louis 64
Nantucket 56 Chango 76
Youngstown 61 St. Paul 78
Washington 61 Birmingham 84
Jacksonville 60 Denver 84
New Orleans 94 San Diego 90
San Francisco 56 Portland, Ore. 68

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

Last Sale.

Allis-Chalmers pf.... 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 $\frac{1}{2}$

Analysed 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$

An Best Sugar.... 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$

An Can 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

An Can pf.... 87 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ 87 $\frac{1}{2}$

An Car Foundry.... 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ 56 $\frac{1}{2}$

An Cotton Oil.... 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 54 $\frac{1}{2}$

An Ice 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21

An Loco pf.... 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ 109 $\frac{1}{2}$

An Smelting 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 81 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 81

An Sugar 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

T & T 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ 151 152 $\frac{1}{2}$

An Woolen 34 34 34 34

Atchison 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ 115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 116 $\frac{1}{2}$

Atchison pf.... 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$

At Coast Line 129 129 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 129

Balt & Ohio 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$

Brooklyn Trans. 81 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ 82 $\frac{1}{2}$

Canadian Pacific 237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 238 237 $\frac{1}{2}$ 238

Central Leather 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$

Central pf.103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ 103 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ch & Ohio 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ 85 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chicago & Alton 30 30 30 30

Chi & West. 24 24 24 24

Col Fuel 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$

Col Southern 1st pf.... 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$

Col Southern 2d pf.... 75 75 75 75

Col Gas 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ 148 147 $\frac{1}{2}$ 147 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chino 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chi & Hudson 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ 173 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ 173 $\frac{1}{2}$

Chi & West. 129 129 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ 129

Cinco 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$

Col Smelting 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 81 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ 81

Col Sugar 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

T & T 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ 151 152 $\frac{1}{2}$

Col Woolen 34 34 34 34

Colo. & W. 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$

Colo. & W. pf.... 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ 104 $\frac{1}{2}$

Goldfield Con. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

Grill & Co. 62 62 62 62

Harvester 125 125 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ 125

Harrington 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ 124 $\frac{1}{2}$

Heath Electric 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$

Inter-Met 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$

Inter-Met pf.... 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 53 $\frac{1}{2}$

Int Marine pf.... 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 $\frac{1}{2}$

Int Paper pf.... 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 $\frac{1}{2}$

Int Pump 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$

Int Steel 89 89 89 89

Kan City So 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ 34 $\frac{1}{2}$

Kan City So pf.... 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 68 $\frac{1}{2}$

Kan & Tex. 36 36 36 36

Laclede Gas 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ 105 $\frac{1}{2}$

Lehigh Valley 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ 179 $\frac{1}{2}$ 179 $\frac{1}{2}$

L & N 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ 150 $\frac{1}{2}$

Manhattan 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ 138 $\frac{1}{2}$ 138 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mass Company 83 83 83 83

M. S & P & S M. 137 137 137 137

Missouri Pacific 50 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$

N R of Mex 2d pr.... 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$

N Y Central 110 110 110 110

Nevada Cos. Con. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ 19 $\frac{1}{2}$

Norfolk Southern 50 50 50 50

North Western 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ohio Pacific 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ 123 $\frac{1}{2}$

Penn Central 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 $\frac{1}{2}$

Pittsburg Coal 87 $\frac{1}{$

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

EXPORTS OF BRITISH CAPITAL DEFENDED AND VALUE SHOWN

Sir Edgar Speyer Points Out Advantages to Empire of Investments in Colonial and in Indian Securities.

GREAT SAVING SEEN

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—At a dinner which was given him by the Liberal Colonial Club and at which the prime minister presided, Sir Edgar Speyer, director of the well-known firm of Speyer Brothers, read a paper on "The export of capital: its effect on the welfare of the empire," and endeavored to show how, far from being, as generally stated, injurious to this country, it was on the contrary altogether advantageous.

It was said, he stated, that this country was exporting its old capital and that the large subscriptions to new issues did not represent new savings. No country, however, could invest old savings abroad.

If Mr. Brown sold home securities and invested his money abroad, he would have to sell these securities to Mr. Smith, so that Mr. Brown's investments abroad would represent Mr. Smith's new savings. There was plenty of capital available for all sound undertakings at home, and the fact that the credit of British industrial companies always had been and still was higher than that of any other country in the world could be taken as a proof of this.

We had not alone to stimulate our own productions, but to encourage other countries to produce those commodities which they were most capable of supplying in sufficient quantities to meet both their own requirements and our own.

The modern British investor was doing more than the emigrant, the traveler, or the trader to build up the material and, indirectly, the moral fabric of world civilization. It was estimated that Great Britain had supplied the world with £3,500,000,000 capital, the interest on which in the current year would be about £180,000,000.

There were some £650,000,000 of colonial and Indian securities which Great Britain had made trustee investments. This money had been supplied about one per cent cheaper than it would have been to other countries outside the empire. Thus Great Britain has effected a saving of about £10,000,000 per annum for the colonies and India, an amount that constituted a very handsome preference.

Mr. Asquith, who followed Sir Edgar Speyer, said that it was British capital which had almost exclusively developed the resources of India and the colonies. Of the £3,500,000,000 of British capital which had been invested outside the United Kingdom £1,800,000,000 had been devoted to the development of the dominions and dependencies.

SHOW OF AZALEAS AND RHODODENDRONS IN PARIS IS DELIGHT

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS.—The President of the republic, accompanied by M. Ramondon and Colonel Boulangé from the Elysée, has just formally inaugurated the opening of the spring exhibition of the National Society of Horticulture which is being held on the banks of the Seine in the Cours de la Reine.

M. Fallières was received by the president of the society and by a number of people well known in the official world.

The show this year is specially remarkable for its wonderful collection of rhododendrons and azaleas, and for its almost numberless specimens of roses, including many new varieties. The fruit section is specially noticeable for the quantity and quality of its grapes.

The President appeared to take special interest in the exhibition of oil and water color pictures of flower subjects, which is quite an important feature of this year's show, and before leaving he distributed the awards granted to the more important of the successful exhibitors.

WELLINGTON HAS EXHIBITION.

(Special to the Monitor.)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—The Wellington Industrial Association has organized a coronation industrial exhibition, which has recently been opened. The exhibits are proof of the growth which New Zealand has made in every branch of trade and industry. The greatest interest is being taken in the exhibition, which promises to be a success.

ALMSHOUSE WILL COMMEMORATE.

CAIRO—It has been decided to erect an almshouse for pilgrims at Suez in commemoration of the Khedive's visit in 1909 to the holy cities of Islam. The site for the building will be provided by the government.

INDIA'S NORTHWEST FRONTIER CIVILIZED AND PEACE IS RULING

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—An interesting address was delivered recently on the northwestern frontier provinces of India by W. R. H. Merk, late officiating chief commissioner of the province. Lord Minto, late viceroy of India, presided over the meeting, at which a large number of people were present.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Merk laid especial stress on the civilizing influence of railways and education, and brought out the great work that was being accomplished through the extensive irrigation projects initiated by the government of India.

The British policy on the northwest frontier, said the lecturer, was to see that British supremacy was maintained and that general order was upheld; otherwise the endeavor was made as far as possible to leave the tribesmen to themselves.

There was a certain amount of difficulty in getting them to understand that the British did not desire to apply laws and systems totally foreign to their experience, but when this task was accomplished they were glad of the peace which British rule gave them.

The great problem on the northwest frontier was that of food. The population increased and land among the hills was necessarily limited. The question, therefore, arose as to what the tribesmen were to do.

Service in the native army continued to be popular, while the local corps of militia and levies gave service to some 7,000 tribesmen. What, however, would contribute largely toward the pacification of the border would be to reserve for the hillmen certain areas in the tracts which were being irrigated in the Punjab and Sind.

Lord Minto, who spoke next, said that where 30 years ago he had had to undertake arduous marches it was now possible to travel by railway or by motor over excellent roads through country that showed every sign of prosperity. The civilizing power of railways was enormous and he advocated the development of these methods of communication in every possible way, remarking that civilization would advance much more quickly by means of commerce than by force of arms. Civilization had got the upper hand on the northwestern frontier and the future might be looked upon as decidedly hopeful.

KINGSTON PLANS LOYAL WELCOME

(Special to the Monitor.)

DUBLIN.—The committee appointed by the inhabitants of Kingstown to arrange for the reception of the King and Queen on their visit to Ireland in July is receiving hearty support and plenty of contributions.

They are organizing a regatta for the fleet which will accompany their majesties. King George has also offered a cup for competition in a yacht race.

The first prime minister of the com-

BRITISH BUDGET IS ANALYZED

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

WESTMINSTER.—The budget statement of the chancellor of the exchequer in the House of Commons revealed a surplus of £5,607,000 (\$28,035,000) for the last financial year. Mr. Lloyd-George pointed out that this sum is really the surplus for the last two years, owing to the delay in the collection of taxes caused by the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords in November, 1909.

Of this surplus it is proposed to spend £1,500,000 on building sanatoria in connection with the national insurance bill, £1,500,000 is to go to the development fund, the colonial office will receive £250,000 on loan for development work in British East Africa, and the balance, £2,357,000, will be paid into the old sinking fund for the redemption of debt.

For the current financial year the whole estimated revenue is £181,716,000 (\$908,580,000); the estimated expenditure is £181,284,000 (\$896,420,000), leaving an estimated surplus of £432,000 (\$2,150,000).

The chancellor proposes to take £45,000 of this surplus to remove all taint of protection from the coconuts duties, and £50,000 to give some relief to license holders. These sacrifices of revenue reduce the margin left for contingencies to £337,000.

The estimated expenditure includes sums of £250,000 for the payment of members at the rate of £400 (\$2000) a year, and of £50,000 for this year's expenditure on the national insurance scheme.

Although several members of the opposition are in favor of the payment of members, it is probable that the scheme will be opposed. The revival of this

BRITISH EMPIRE GATHERING RECALLS EARLY AUSTRALIA



(Copyright 1911.)

Committee who drafted the Commonwealth bill: From left to right, Sir John Downer, Sir Edmund Barton, Justice O'Connor.

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The committee appointed to draft the government bill of Australia consisting of the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, Bart., B.C.G.C.M.G., K.C., Sir John Downer K.C.M.G., K.C., and Mr. Justice O'Connor K.C. was elected at the federal convention of 1897, held in Adelaide, South Australia.

In 1891 he was a member of the federal convention, which met at Sydney, senior representative New South Wales to federal convention 1897, leader of federal convention, Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne, 1897-98. He was leader of the delegation to London with the Australian commonwealth bill in 1901.

Sir Edmund Barton, who became the leader of the federal movement in Australia in succession to Sir Henry Parkes, the first to take up the movement in New South Wales, was the first prime minister of the Australian commonwealth and is now on the high court bench of Australia.

Sir John Downer is a prominent member of the South Australian bar and a member of all the federal conventions.

Mr. Justice O'Connor K.C. has always been most earnest in the cause of federation and is now one of the high court bench.

The commonwealth government bill, it will be remembered, became law on July 9, 1900, and by proclamation of Queen Victoria, Jan. 1, 1901, was fixed as the date for the inauguration of the federal commonwealth.

The first Parliament of the commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation dated April 29, 1901, by his excellency the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor-General.

It was opened on May 9 by H. R. H. the Duke of Cornwall and York (now King George) who had been sent to Australia for that purpose by his majesty King Edward. The Duke and Duchess of York visited the several states in which celebrations in honor of federation were held.

The first prime minister of the com-

monwealth was Sir Edmund Barton. Sir Edmund Barton was a well-known figure in New South Wales politics for 20 years. He was speaker of the Legislative Assembly in that state for four years, and he was leader of the opposition for two years prior to federation, and twice attorney-general.

In 1891 he was a member of the federal convention, which met at Sydney, senior representative New South Wales to federal convention 1897, leader of federal convention, Adelaide, Sydney and Melbourne, 1897-98. He was leader of the delegation to London with the Australian commonwealth bill in 1901.

He was nicknamed "Australia's noblest son" for the part he took in federation. As a man of high attainments, great personality and infinite dignity of presence he was evidently fitted to be the first prime minister of Australia, but he did not long remain in the arena of federal politics. The high court of Australia was established in 1903 and he was raised to the bench as senior puisne judge.

The first federal Parliament held many of the best known men in state politics, men of undoubted ability and large experience. The country rejoiced that such a number of exceptional men should be included in one Parliament. It took a very short time to show that the disadvantages were in some ways as great as the advantages.

The leading men from the states were accustomed to place and power, there was more room for them in six Parliaments than there could be in one. In the first administration there were nine departments—one without portfolio.

These were as nearly as possible evenly distributed among the states, the question of the population being duly considered. Thus New South Wales was represented by three ministers in the cabinet, Victoria by two, Queensland by two, South Australia, Tasmania and West Australia by one each.

The first administration was one in favor of a protective policy, but there were men in the Free Trade party who had high office in state parliaments and who felt keen to get on to the treasury benches in federal politics and drive the federal coach. So it became rather a battle between the "ins" and "outs" with nothing much between them (when once the tariff was dealt with), or in labor phraseology a question of "who should be top dog."

Perhaps the most striking personality in the House was that of Mr. George Reid—now Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia in London.

Recognized as the first platform speaker in Australia he never failed to address crowded meetings. He once addressed a meeting in which there was a strong adverse corner which threatened at first to conduct the proceedings, but it had no novice with whom to deal. With his imperturbable good humor Mr. Reid first chaffed and then reproved the troublesome interjectors and in about a quarter of an hour had the meeting completely in hand.

At times it was amazing to hear a young and unwary member attempt to interrupt him in debate; he inevitably retired a sorry if not a wiser man. For the greater part of his time in federal politics Mr. Reid was leader of the opposition. His appointment to the high commissionership was generally acknowledged to be a wise one.

Mr. Reid took a prominent part in New South Wales politics for 20 years and was at one time premier of that state. He was an ardent upholder of the free trade policy and it was with great reluctance he viewed the necessity of New South Wales abandoning it in order to enter the federation.

EMPIRE PARLIAMENT SCHEME OF DEFENSE LOST IN CONFERENCE

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—The second day's sitting of the imperial conference began by the reading of a message from the King, in reply to that sent by the premiers, in which his majesty assured the members of the conference of his keen interest in their deliberations and of his deep regard for the welfare of the respective dominions.

The end of the first day's sitting was occupied by Sir Joseph Ward's speech on the formation of an imperial council of state.

Continuing his speech Sir Joseph emphasized the necessity of united action on the part of all the colonies in conjunction with the mother country in the matter of defense of empire. He thought that steps should be taken immediately to secure uniformity of action especially as two colonies had already embarked on naval policies of their own.

Sir Joseph then outlined a scheme by which an imperial parliament of defense should be formed, consisting of representatives of the United Kingdom and of the dominions, to deliberate on questions involving peace and war, treaties and foreign relations generally. In the discussions that followed, however, the proposal met with no support from the premiers.

Mr. Asquith in his reply to Sir Joseph Ward's motion read the following memorial which he had received from a large number of members of the House of Commons:

"We, the undersigned members of Parliament, representing the various political parties, are of the opinion that the time has arrived to take practical steps to associate the overseas dominions in a more permanent manner with the conduct of imperial affairs, if possible by means of an established representative council of an advisory character in touch with public opinion throughout the empire."

Mr. Asquith had promised to place this memorial before the conference, at the same time intimating that it would require the unanimous consent of the dominions to effect anything in the nature of the setting up of a new political or constitutional machine.

If anybody doubted that, he said, he would ask them to consider our Indian empire. From that they would see that geographical knowledge was of far greater importance in settling questions of frontiers than the most expert political knowledge.

The difficulty was not the expressing of the wish of closer union, but the translating of such a wish into practical terms. With Sir Joseph Ward's plan none of the dominion premiers had been able to concur.

The result of adopting such a plan, he said, would be that the government of the United Kingdom would find itself completely paralyzed in such grave matters as the conduct of foreign policy, the conclusion of treaties, the maintenance of peace, or the declaration of war. Such responsibilities as these, which devolved on the imperial government subject to the imperial Parliament, could not be shared up and carried on.

The formation of such a body as the imperial parliament of defense would also entail the possibility of a policy being imposed which one or several of the dominions might not approve, and for which taxation would have to be levied in all the dominions. Speaking for the British government, he could not assent to a proposal so divergent to the principles on which the empire had been built up and carried on.

Previous to Mr. Asquith's reply, Mr. Botha, the prime minister of the Union of South Africa, in his speech on Sir Joseph Ward's proposal brought out the feeling of the meeting and of the whole empire on the subject, when he said that any scheme which did not fully recognize the liberty which the various people under the British flag enjoyed, and which constituted the chief bond between them and the mother country, would be doomed to fail.

He believed that by the political genius which characterized the British race a solution of this difficult problem would ultimately be evolved, if we were content not to force conclusions on so important a question.

Sir Joseph Ward having finally withdrawn his motion the conference was adjourned.

SHEVKET PASHA CAUTIONS ARMY

(Special to the Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A circular of considerable importance has been addressed by the Turkish minister of war, Mahmud Shevket Pasha, to the commanders of the army corps, in which it is pointed out how great were the services rendered by the army in restoring and strengthening the Turkish constitution.

It is added, however, that the work being now accomplished, there is no further need for the army to concern itself with politics. It is further pointed out that any officers taking part in politics will be severely punished.

KING GEORGE GIVES LION.

(Special to the Monitor.)

DUBLIN.—A fine young lion has been presented to the zoological gardens by King George. The animal had belonged to a grandson of King Menelik of Abyssinia, and has come from Jibuti with a Somalian attendant. It is said to be very fond of playthings.

COSTUME BALL TO RECALL DAYS OF SHAKESPEARE

Fanfare of Trumpets Will Be Signal for Entrance of "Queen Elizabeth" in Her Quaint Tudor Period Garb.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—There is to be on Jan. 20 a great Shakespeare ball at the Albert hall, and the Albert hall itself is to be turned somehow or other into a Tudor garden with clipped yew hedges and green lawns.

At midnight, when the guests from the state banquet at Buckingham palace have arrived, there will be a procession into the hall of Shakespearean characters.

Between 500 and 600 people will dance quadrilles, the costumes of the dancers covering almost every age and country from mythological times to the age of Elizabeth.

Then a fanfare of trumpets will announce the entrance of Queen Elizabeth. The attendants on the Queen will in most cases be descendants of those who waited upon Queen Elizabeth herself, and they will wear what possible the costumes of their Tudor ancestors. The procession and court of Queen Elizabeth is being arranged by the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton.

<p

THE HOME FORUM

Bistolfi True Artist

HERE is something for all artists of whatever taste to ponder in the statement of a writer in the Studio who says of the Italian sculptor Bistolfi that he is not a mere specialist in one branch of art; his art is rather the outcome of his many other high qualities. A highly cultured man, in active sympathy with all the busy life around him, his artistic talents and experiences express themselves in many different ways. It is greatly due to his unceasing efforts that Turin has become one of the most important musical centers of Italy. Beautifully designed bookbindings, frontispieces, illustrations, medals and plaques; small works requiring time and application, are his free tributes to friendship, to merit, or to an idea. His life is one long record of disinterested devotion in the service of art, and a steady pursuit of his high ideals regardless of criticism.

On the Santa Fe Trail

Late in the afternoon we emerged from the forest into a peculiar country. Great high cliffs shot perpendicularly from the ground. The rocks were of wonderful formation, full of natural bridges and picturesque designs, rivaling by far the Palisades of the Hudson or the Garden of the Gods in their wild, untrammeled beauty. At the top, and along the sides great pines shot out of the crevices to tower high into the air. Not far away, a great lava-bed followed the line of the cliffs, leaving but a narrow sandy passageway between. This lava flow we followed for about 150 miles and learned that it was more than 20 miles wide.

That night we pitched our camp in this beautiful valley, appropriately called the Romanis, and viewed one of the most rarely colored sunsets imaginable.—*World Today*.

Optimism

It was on a little branch railway in a southern state that the New England woman ventured to refer to the high rates. "It seems to me five cents a mile is extortion," she said, with frankness, to her southern cousin.

"It's a big lot of money to pay if you think of it by the mile," said the southerner, in her soft drawl; "but you just think how cheap it is—by the hour, Cousin Annie—one about 35 cents."—*Youths Companion*

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LIVIA, MATRON OF ANCIENT ROME

LIVIA and Julia are the subject of the second of the papers on the women of the Caesars by Professor Ferrero appearing in the Century. The picture of Livia, noble Roman matron, is drawn with clearness and enthusiasm. She knew how to sacrifice her own inclinations whether as wife or mother to her duty as a Roman citizen. She was a woman of beauty and dignity, retiring and modest, sustaining with energy the housewife life of former times, holding by the loom as the symbol of womanhood. If she did not actually weave the togas of her husband, the future Emperor Augustus, she su-

perintended the work of her handmaids and her husband never wore a toga made outside his own home. She disconcerted the growing tendency among the Roman ladies to wear the silks and embroideries of the east, and for all her husband's wealth she managed her household on the lines of economy.

Their house in Rome was small and of almost Spartan simplicity. There was not a single piece of marble or mosaic in it and Augustus slept in the same bedchamber for 40 years. The bareness of the furnishings was such that they were exhibited to the people of the second century as great curiosities.

Livias for all her matronly avocations played a large part in public policy. Her husband often consulted with her and she was a recognized influence in the counsels that prevailed in Rome.

When Augustus set forth the important social laws governing family life he stood in the Senate and made a long speech celebrating the virtues of his own wife, Livia, and holding her up as an example for the Roman women. He told the details of her household administration, how she lived, what amusements she thought proper for a lady of her rank, how she dressed and at what expense. And no one in the Senate thought it unworthy the greatness of the state to introduce the name of a great lady into the public discussion of a serious matter of governmental policy. In time two political parties grew up around her and Julia, the latter standing for the growing luxury and laxity of the Roman life and for policies that reacted from the sterner rule of Augustus.

But the variegated tulips are less popular nowadays and interest chiefly the expert. At this show the great class was for 12 dissimilar rectified tulips, two-feathered and two-flamed of each section. It is necessary to explain that the bizarres have orange, scarlet, burnt or black markings on a yellow ground; the hyacinths purple or black markings on a white ground; the roses either rose, scarlet, crimson or red on white ground. All of them are in the first place self-colored flowers. After some years they break into "flames" or "feathers," the color being intensified, and they are then rectified. In one stage the flower of half cricket-ball shape may be almost heliotrope, but will break purple on white hyacinths.

The "flame" is the beam from the base

up the center of the petal; the "feather"

the marking round the edges of the petal.

Sir J. Paxton is a flamed bizarre,

two-feathered and two-flamed of each

section. It is necessary to explain that

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The Maxim "silencer" seems to have been devised especially to meet the desire of a Montana ranchman, as expressed in signsboards over his ranch:

"No Shooting Aloud."—Everybody.

Lord Morley speaks of Tennyson as

"the composer of verse unsurpassed for

exquisite music in our English tongue."

Tulip Talk

Tulip fanciers have a jargon of their own that reads the queerer no doubt because of the intermixture of Dutch words. Describing the show of tulips by London growers the Post said that this is the true florist's show flower that has inherited traditions for centuries. When you look into a fine bizarre or hyacinth, men or roses you look as it were into a piece of elaborate art jewelry. Little details of marking and form fill the connoisseur with ecstasy.

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LOVE IS LAW

HEN Jesus summed up the law and the prophets in the two gracious commands about love he gave a beautiful example of Scriptural commentary. It is true that his words were cited from the Mosaic writings, but his use of these two sayings as basing the whole law revealed what every seeker after God discovers soon or late—that the heart of the Scriptures is everywhere love. Only the knowledge of God as Love can make the Bible an open book to us. Love is the answer to every problem, here as elsewhere.

The ten commandments, with the two which Jesus thus distinguished as the greatest and the one like unto it, illustrate clearly how love explains the law and clears the path of obedience for willing feet. The first four commandments of the ten touch on man's duty to God. The last six touch man's duty to man. The fifth links the two groups, touching both spiritual reality and human duty. To honor God as Father-Mother is the spiritual meaning; though human sense refers it to the mortal child's relation to parents. But love fulfills all these commandments.

In a deep sense of course each of the last five commandments requires a right relation to God as the one guarantee of rightness in our relations to man. For example, we cannot know what it is till we begin to understand God; for man is God's likeness. We cannot therefore bear true witness as to our neighbor—what he really is, what his freedom and beauty and joy really are—except as we have made God all-in-all to us.

Jesus indicated this when he said that his second command was like the first. If we love God with all the heart and soul and mind we shall keep the last five commandments as well as the first five. If we love God supremely we shall love our neighbor; for it is impossible to harbor such love as that and not find love overflowing to all our neighbors.

If we love God and set Him above all in our hearts we shall not worship graven images of materialism, nor serve matter. We shall not take the name of God in vain. Our prayers will be with understanding faith and their answer is assured. If we love God we shall keep the Sabbath in the sense of knowing that His work is done and is forever established in perfection. In these things we shall honor Him and abide long in the land—the consciousness of creation—which the knowledge of love gives us.

Paul knew these things when he said "Love is the fulfilling of the law." Human beings take the holy name of Love too lightly on their lips. They affirm love and pledge fealty to friends while the thought is at every moment swayed by selfish interest and may in an instant be turned from the supposed love to hate. Love that reflects God is unchanging. It is really a constant condition of Mind. Where thought is, where Mind is reflected, there love must be.

Have a heart that never hardens, and a temper that never tires, and a touch that never hurts.—Charles Dickens.

Lean Forgiveness of Children

It is the sweet and entire forgiveness of children, who ask pity for their sorrows from those who have caused them, who do not perceive that they are wronged, who never dream that they are forgiven, and who make no bargain for apologies—it is this that men and women are urged to learn of a child.—Alice Meynell.

German Students Numerous

The University of Berlin has nearly 6000 students, Munich nearly 7000, Leipzig 4000, Bonn 3000, Heidelberg 2400. In the principal universities of the empire about 35,000 students are now enrolled.—New York Press.

COURTESY FOUND A PLACE

HE WAS young and apparently not far away from his native Italy. His shop was small and presented the customary littered appearance of a repairing place, but it was businesslike and as clean as any place where a man lives and moves all by himself.

He gave the information desired and took his instructions with a respectful benevolence of manner that made it seem probable that this was the one customer for whose convenience he had opened a shop.

It so befell that he brought the renovated garment to the house in the absence of the owner. When he called again, as advised, he met him with no other thought but that the work being satisfactory, she would now conclude the

matter by the mere exchange of a few dollars from one hand to another. So she said, pleasantly enough:

"Good afternoon. You come for your money?"

"How did you like your coat, lady?" was the response.

Thus invited, the lady rose to the tailor's level and stated in a polite sentence or two that she was pleased with his work; and having by that time acquired some impetus in courteous speech she even thanked the tailor for his care in following instructions.

Then she mentioned interrogatively the sum already agreed upon as payment, and the money was received with a bow and a kind look from the large dark eyes that without bordering at all upon presumption seemed to show that no, matter what the transaction, it need not be confined to the language of dollars and cents.

Then the tailor went away and the lady returned to her room, reflecting.

Current Cartoons

If the cartoons of the country express

—and usually they do express—public opinion in a nutshell then the collection

which the Review of Reviews makes of

the graphic comments on the Canadian

reciprocity question and the Mexican

war show that our attitude of mind on

both these questions has been characteristically sane and jocund.

Uncle Sam has been shown merely standing guard

good naturedly on the Mexican border,

with no least intention of taking a hand

in things—as certain foreign papers have

intimated. Then the real relation to

Canada as it exists both in our thought

and in that of our neighbor comes out

happily in these humorous sketches of

the situation.

Punch is perhaps a fair register of the general English point of view of us—or at least we

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, June 7, 1911

Counting the Canadians

POPULATION figures from all the provinces, territories and remote districts of Canada are expected to be in possession of the chief census commissioner by the last of October. From the returns already in it is estimated that the Dominion will show an increase in the number of its inhabitants of approximately 2,750,000 over the number reported by the census of 1901. That is to say, the total is expected to be slightly over 8,000,000, as compared with 5,371,315 ten years ago. This exhibits a healthy growth, but it fails to indicate satisfactorily the strides which Canada has been making during the last five years, in which time the ratio of gain has been greatly increased by American as well as European immigration.

Canada is one of the growing countries of the world that is fortunate in still having plenty of room for expansion. It need feel no present anxiety, at all events, with regard to the possibility of becoming overcrowded. People no longer speak in an offhand manner about "uninhabitable" territory. In the light of what has been accomplished in the arid districts of the American West and in the one-time supposedly barren western provinces of Canada, discreet observers now speak of impossibilities of development with great reserve.

The taking of the present census in Canada has brought some interesting territorial facts into view. For instance, in the 100,000 square miles included in the district along the west coast of Hudson bay, north from Ft. Churchill to Chesterfield, the census enumerators have been able to discover only 1800 human beings, not more than 200 of whom are whites. Yet at the present time plans are approaching completion for the construction of a railroad through this region, and it is only a reasonable conjecture that when the next census is taken the Hudson bay district will have a different story to tell. This is now, however, one of the most sparsely populated stretches in the world, unless exception may be made of the 354,000 square miles in the district of Ungava, between the east coast of Hudson bay and Labrador. Therein, it is expected, the census takers will be unable to find more than one white man to the thousand square miles, and perhaps a hardly greater number of Eskimo inhabitants.

Duties of the Canadian census takers carry them well up toward the north pole. A government steamer, under command of Captain Bernier, is counting the Eskimos, whalers and missionaries around the Arctic circle, while mounted police are carrying on the work in the Mackenzie river basin north to the Arctic ocean. In this census a determined effort is being made to obtain accurate figures, most of the information concerning the population of the remote districts having heretofore been obtained from trappers, missionaries and explorers. Canada is virtual mistress of the far north, and it is pleasing to find that she is bent upon knowing all about it and in sharing the information with the world at large.

PRESIDENT MITTEN of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company may be said to have extended the employees a warm hand when he said that the company would adhere to its agreement and raise wages gradually.

Future of Street Railways

POSITIVE announcement by Thomas A. Edison that he has perfected an electric battery destined to revolutionize the street traction business comes almost exactly eighty years after the construction, under the supervision of John Stephenson, of the first street railway in New York. It was in 1831 that a track of flat iron bars, spiked to timbers resting on stone blocks, was laid on the Bowery and Fourth avenue from Prince street to the Harlem river. The vehicle employed is described as "an omnibus car, with flanged wheels and built in three compartments entered from the side, and each holding ten persons, and with seats on the roof for thirty more passengers." It was, of course, drawn by horses. This enterprise proved commercially unsuccessful, and was abandoned. Fourteen years later it was resumed, with cars of practically the same appearance as those used ever since. By 1852 there were half a dozen lines in New York. Boston's first street railway was constructed in 1856. Philadelphia followed in 1857, and New Orleans in 1861. France built its first horse railway in Paris in 1853; George Francis Train introduced the system into London in 1860. The street railway mileage of the world soon ran into the tens of thousands.

Between 1845 and 1881, strange to say, there was but one development of any consequence in the street railway system. In 1873 Andrew Hallidie constructed the first cable line in San Francisco. It is a remarkable coincidence that Chicago adopted the cable system in 1881, the very year that Siemens & Halske constructed the first electric line at Lichterfelde, near Berlin, Ger. The successful practical application of the trolley system did not come until three years later, however, when the first trolley line was opened in Cleveland, O. From that time to the present the development of electric traction—by trolley, by third rail, by electric engine and by storage battery, has been marvelous and world wide.

One impression that seems to be universal, nevertheless, has fastened itself upon the thoughtful and observant student of the traction situation. Although the application of electricity admittedly marks the greatest step that has ever been taken in intramural and interurban transportation, the electric railway of today is really crude, incomplete, unfinished. The exposed third rail, the trolley pole, the flashing, the noise in operation, all point to transition, to inevitable change. A giant force has been tamed, but it remains to be more skilfully harnessed. To human ingenuity the third rail is a challenge, the overhead trolley an affront. The power that can be transmitted for miles through a small wire, that can be diffused among 500 motors, that will put thousands of wheels in motion, needs but to be stored in convenient batteries to solve the problem of more perfect traction. Thomas A. Edison claims that he has at length perfected a battery that will meet all the requirements, those of power, adaptability and economy. If so, the traction car that will contain its own equipment for travel—that can be run independently of third rail or trolley wire—is in sight. It will move more smoothly, it will be less jerky, it will be buzzless;

but so far as can be seen now its shortcomings will, after all, offer opportunity for a sufficient number of improvements to tempt the inventive genius of its period.

We seem to be on the eve of the third great change in street railway development. But if we are now entering on the era of the truly self-propelling car, the accompanying freedom from poles and wires that offend the eye ought to presage still another era, an era of freedom from the multiform hum and crash and clatter whereby the urban traction system offends the ear. Transportation that is swift and sure is a blessing; swift, sure and noiseless transportation would be a joy.

IF IT continues as it has begun, all the corporations will want to get passage on the governmental automobile bound for Frederaville.

Naming a Harbor Com- missioner

GOVERNOR FOSS and Mayor Fitzgerald are at odds over a provision of the bill before the Legislature which raises, in a new form, the issue of home rule for Boston. The mayor wishes the right to name at least one of the five men who are to serve as a board of harbor commissioners. The Governor wishes to name all of them, intending, of course, to give Boston representation, but expecting to be free to select first-class appointees wherever found. Under ordinary circumstances, a claim like the mayor's would be recognized as just. If, in this case, it does not cause the Legislature to respond favorably, failure may be due to the administrative record of the mayor and to doubt of the use which he might make of the new power were it given to him. Very often action on the abstract issue of municipal home rule is shaped by knowledge of local conditions, not apparent to persons who live abroad, or to those at home who are ignorant of the determining factors in city politics. Viewed with all the facts in mind, what often seems to be deliberate continuance of humiliating dependence of a city upon a state really turns out to be conscious choice of the less of two evils, and recognition that a larger measure of decent government can be maintained under a regime that is subordinate.

Boston today has a police department said by those who have made a comparative study of city policing in this country to be as well administered and as free from corrupting influences as any in the United States. No Bostonian who can contrast present conditions with those which existed when the department was wholly under the control of local voters and officials will be likely to argue for a return to that form of administration. Commissioner O'Meara holds his title from the Governor. To the Governor he is responsible and not to any local interests, political or financial, to whom the municipal "machine" may be beholden.

With marked changes for the better in the type of government in Boston, there will come, no doubt, a change of attitude on Beacon hill, when aspects of Boston's welfare that also are of vital interest to the state demand consideration. But until such a change comes, the state, we believe rightly, will continue to assert a form of guardianship.

A BROOKLYN (N. Y.) man walked over 4000 miles to see a girl he had not seen for nine years. Most young men walk a greater distance than this to see girls they see frequently, that is, putting all the trips together.

IN ELEMENTARY and high schools, as well as in colleges and universities, there is some sign of reaction against the traditional and conventional form of graduation exercises. Where possible, something is substituted for much talk that is inconsequential and trite. If the stream of rhetoric and moralizing must run on, then the number of hydrants uncoupled is made as few as possible, and the wisdom of an adult expert adviser often is imported to furnish something in place of the vealy platitudes of youth.

Fortunate is the school which, feeling the sweep of this new and wholesome trend away from the artificial to the vital, has a form of education sufficiently specialized to make its graduation exercises actually illustrate the achievements of its students. Thus Hampton Institute recently used its commencement season to show its new graduates' ability in trades and callings such as they will now follow. Visitors were thus appealed to through the eye as well as through the ear. They were shown a type of education that develops purpose, that expands any trace of creative ability, that produces tangible results. Will to do and capacity to create wealth out of very meager and intractable materials were demonstrated, instead of conventional preachments uttered by those not old enough to know much of anything through experience. A constructive commencement program on those who see it and those who share in it is more likely to have an effect that is wholesome than the ordinary kind, with its emphasis on words rather than on deeds, on competitive skill rather than on creative and sincere achievements by which knowledge has been transformed into wisdom.

A sign of the times, symptomatic of the trend in American life, emphasizing the place of the stage in education, is the use that some schools are making of the play as a form of entertainment and display of student ability. It opens the way for more general participation of a graduation class, especially if music and acting be wedded; and it is a pleasant variation from the old-fashioned program, even if hardly suitable to use year after year. One commendable feature of many school programs this year is the determined effort to keep such exercises as are devised of a kind that foster equality of opportunity and honors, and to minimize the element of costly and fashionable dress.

THE PARCELS POST question will not get much of a hearing at this session, but it seems certain to come up again next winter. Like the postal savings bank question, it will not be settled until it is settled right.

VENEZUELA'S Fourth of July is the Fifth, and doubtless there is a movement down there to make its celebration sane though not altogether tame.

NEW YORK can hardly conceal its astonishment that the subway committee of the board of estimate is almost ready to say it has come to an agreement.

THE news columns of the London Times in a recent issue contained a despatch of some interest to those that hold formal education to be of advantage to the community. There has been some criticism of a new scheme of secondary and higher education in France on the part of certain French men of letters, among whom are MM. Anatole France, Jules Claretie and Jean Richépin. These gentlemen and their associates in the protest objected to the abolition of compulsory Latin in the Lyceum curriculum "and the growing inadequacy of the attention devoted to the French language." That is, so far as the second head of the protest goes, these gentlemen seemed to think that if Latin were to be abolished as a compulsory study, the French youth might not unreasonably and perhaps not unprofitably be led to know something about their own language. As it is, the signers of the protest would keep both Latin and French in the curriculum and give reasons for such a contention. To these M. Steeg, the minister of public instruction, has replied, and in turn gives reasons why the contention of those that criticize the new scheme should not prevail. He says very justly that a training in Greek and Latin cannot be the only training to develop the intelligence and culture of the student. "Culture," he says, "remains the supreme object, but the methods of attaining it may vary." With this, too, the fair minded must agree. But M. Steeg says, in view of changes that have taken place in the nation in the last century, it would be unwise "to withhold from the chosen of the nation conceptions which are nowadays indispensable"; and he concludes by saying that "by the modern university humanism will not be destroyed, but rather enlarged, renewed and vivified. It will be less scholastic, but it will be all the more human."

M. Steeg's words are very moderate and pleasant. But is there anything more human about raising turnips and making steel than there is about iambics and logic? Unless we greatly err, the ultimate object of some of the more novel schemes of education that lean less on the classics than did the older is about the same as that of the more classic, namely, to fit a lad to make a living, that is, to make money. In fact, it seems that these schemes present the spectacle of what looks very like a crass materialism not embellished by classic form, convention or the spare symmetry that rejects superfluous lines. One can have no objection to a young man's wish to make a livelihood; that is shared even by them that have accumulated more lustrums; but we shall better keep our heads if we remember tenaciously that matter is always material; the feet of clay are always of clay, though a whole people share the right to fashion them. It is not safe to say that there is anything more human about buying and selling than there is about reading and writing. They are neither of them human unless they exemplify a rule of justice, and such a rule is taught by careful thinking.

Therefore it is that with no fondness for heathendom or heartless intellect, we yet declare that among Greek and Latin writers there have been some men of very pretty abilities, and that the youth that has learned the art of putting things in their places, much of it comprehended in the Latin grammar, will have acquired a disinclination for putting black for white.

IN MAKING car rowdiness unpopular, New York magistrates are setting examples that other cities may well afford to imitate.

THE practical, administrative capability of Governor Foss, with data as to the cost of administering the metropolitan park system before him, has led him to propose to the Legislature that it call a halt in expenditure on the parks, and that a way be devised to gather from motorists on the park highways revenue which will contribute in part to make good the cost of keeping roads in repair. The Governor has opened up a field of investigation that it will be well to consider. Payment for construction of the system has been attenuated over a long term of years. But cost of maintenance is a current call on taxpayers, and it has lately risen at such an abnormal rate that the reasons should be made clear. If creditable and unavoidable, nothing more need be said. If otherwise, then the sooner the probe comes the better. Moreover, it is time that it was asserted unequivocally that none of the park systems may be treated as a private reserve, either for a few rich individuals or for any class.

In origin and in design the parks are about as democratic as any feature of civic life that could be named, and they should be administered in a manner to correspond. In deciding on uses to be made of such a costly but wholly admirable new feature as the Charles river basin and its adjacent parks, the desires of residents in the vicinage should not be given undue weight, especially if they would restrict general use and employment of the finest of the recent additions to the park system.

When it comes to devising a way by which discrimination can be made between users of the roadways in the parks, the Legislature will find that it is invited by the Governor to take up with a task involving no small skill, if the restrictions are to stand the test of the courts. Automobilists may be responsible for swifter destruction of road surfaces than other drivers of vehicles. Equity may demand that they pay more than they do now for keeping roadways in repair. But they already pay a fee to the state for special privileges, a fee determined with their road-wearing proclivities in mind. How additional taxation, imposed by a metropolitan commission, even if the tax should prove equitable, can be saddled upon the automobilists, it is not easy to say.

IT IS possible now to fly from Paris to Rome or from Paris to London, and it may be proved possible before long to fly from London to New York; but the aeroplane will hardly have met the popular demand until the short flight is brought within the reach of all.

THE SEA SERPENT has been an established institution so long that it comes as a relief that there is now on exhibition, at intervals, in the upper atmosphere an aeroplane member of the tribe.

IT must occur to the thoughtful at times that the United States should make greater use of its continental influence. There appears to be a loud call for it at present in Latin America.

THE president of the Chicago stock exchange is said to have been, in his day, a horseshoer. Where bulls and bears are rampant, an animal tamer might do better.

Turnips or Logic

Park Efficiency Tests